MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,337 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

Army Crushing Enemy in Luzon; Occupies Base in West Malaya

MEMBERS TO SPEED DIET DELIBERATIONS

Both Houses Likely to Pass All Eight Measures Within Course of One Day

IMPERIAL MESSAGE DUE

His Majesty to Grace Today's Formal Opening of Extraordinary 2-Day Session

The Imperial Diet will meet this morning in an extraordinary two-day session called to approve measures for effectuating the Government's policy in dealing with problems arising out of the situation which has been caused by the entry of Japan into a state of war with the United States and the British Empire.

The proposals with which the Diet will be presented by the Government at the session, which according to an announcement by the Imperial Household Department on Monday will be opened this morning by a message from the Throne, are aimed for the most part in perfecting the nation's wartime structure which was set up under policies approved by the Diet at the last extraordinary session which came last month following the organization of his Cabinet by Premier General Hideki Tojo.

Immediate Action Seen

The House of Representatives will meet in plenary session this afternoon to hear Ministerial speeches. Then it will get down to business. Indications, late Monday, were that both Houses would take action on all the eight bills, including three budgetary measures, to be presented to it by the Government this morning in the course of today.

The opening ceremony of the emergency Diet will take place at 11 a.m. today.

His Majesty the Emperor will leave the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. today, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Monday. Accompanying His Majesty to the Diet building will be Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, and other Court officials.

The opening ceremony, which will be held in the chamber of the House of Peers, will consist of the reading from the Throne of a message granted to members of both Houses called to attend the extraordinary session.

His Majesty is scheduled to leave the Diet building at 11:15 a.m. to return to the Imperial Palace.

Premier General Hideki Tojo was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace Monday at 11 a.m. to report on the contents of his administrative speech to be made

(Continued on Page 2)

LITVINOV STATES RUSSIA TAKING SIDE WITH U.S.

Refused to Answer if Soviet To Sever Intercourse With Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Maxim Litvinov, new Soviet Ambassador to Washington, yesterday told United States press correspondents in Washington that the Soviet Union, in reality, is on the side of the United States in the Japanese-American War, it was reported here today from the United States capital.

The Soviet envoy said Japan is an Axis Power and, therefore, must be considered a common enemy of the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Litvinov said bluntly, "I know nothing about it," when one correspondent asked whether the Soviet Union would severe relations with Japan.

He was silent when questioned regarding future military action of the Soviet Union.

Questioned whether the Soviet Union will grant air bases in Siberia to the United States, the Soviet envoy refused to reply adding such statements cannot be made in public.

War Observers Refused

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The Soviet Government has flatly refused the United States Government's request to send American military observers to the German-Soviet battlefront, according to a Kuibishev cable reaching here today.

Colonel Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, upon learning of the refusal, has shown great indignation over the Soviet Union's indifferent attitude to the United States' proposition.

Sir Josiah Crosby Still in Thai Capital, Britisher Discovers

Special to Nichi Nichi

BANGKOK, December 15.—The report recently circulated that the British Minister to Thailand, Sir Josiah Crosby and his entourage had escaped from the capital to Burma was proven false today by an English national staying at the Hotel Trocadero here, who was given permission to visit the British Legation. During his talks there, the Britisher informed members of the courteous treatment being received by his countrymen, which so overjoyed the officials that they ask him to personally inform Sir Josiah, thus proving that the envoy was still in the capital.

U.S.-BRITAIN NAVIES SET BACK 3 YEARS

However More Battleships Coming Out of Anglo-Saxon Shipyards Next Year

"Our glorious success in the naval operation so far has set back the British and American navies at least three years, as far as offensive strategy is concerned. It would be no easy task to cover such a great loss. Naturally they would give utmost efforts for warship construction. The basic ratio of 5-5-3 is now changed to 2-2-3 in our favor, and therefore they will devote everything for warship construction" said Masanori Ito, noted authority on naval affairs in the Asahi.

"In the United States, the new battleships Washington and North Carolina, both of 35,000-ton class, have already been added to the service. In the second half of next year, two or three more ships will be completed. The United States have 17 keels for constructing capital ships, and of them five have capacity for building 50,000 to 60,000-ton battleships. Furthermore they are able to complete and put into service warships in three years, or one year quicker than in Great Britain. Yet they have weak points. The manufacture of the 16-inch main guns has to be undertaken at special factories particularly designed for the purpose, and no other plants can be utilized. Thus there is much inconvenience, as the special factories are not sufficient in number. Thus there are three new factories hurriedly being constructed at present.

"In Great Britain, three battleships of the King George type will be completed by March, next spring, and they would be soon followed by two of the Lion class, 40,000 tons. The two unnamed ships which were under construction are now suspended on account of the German war, but they would be naturally hurriedly finished.

Premature to Evaluate

"Because of the sinking of the Prince of Wales which was called the unsinkable ship, not speaking of the Repusle, an old ship, there has arisen a view that battleships are useless. Such is not the point. When the offensive strength is increased, the defensive strength is also advanced. I believe it is battleships that make the final touch in sea battles. It is premature to undervalue battleships because of the sinking of only one Prince of Wales.

"What strategy will the United States and Great Britain, which were given a severe beating at the beginning of the war take in the future? I think that they might appear in the Southern Pacific with submarines and plane carriers. They will try to weaken the Japanese naval strength by guerrila operations and then fight decisive battles with capital ships. They may also try to air raid Japan, sending plane carriers near to Japan. If enemy navies come to us to weaken our strength it is what we desire.

"Singapore will be the point of struggle for the present. If Japan controls Singapore, Britain must retreat to Colombo. If Singapore is destroyed by air attacks only it will be excellent, but that may not be possible. The situation will be solved by the southern advance of our landing corps on Malaya.

"The utter destruction of the air forces of the United States and Great Britain in the East is like scoring 10 runs in the first inning of a baseball game. But we must remember that there are eight innings more to go, and if we become too sure of the game, we may allow the enemy the lucky seven. We must fight with our full strength even against the weak enemy, aiming at the final score of 100 to nothing or 200 to nothing."

PACIFIC CONTROLLED BY JAPANESE NAVY

Britain Building More Ships to Augment Losses Inflicted, Says La Prensa

LA NACION COMMENTS

Madrid Papers Play Up Wins—Three Spanish Youths Want To Join Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Argentina's influential journal, La Prensa, today commented that Japan by destroying a large portion of the world's dreadnoughts has gained supreme naval command over the Pacific Ocean.

La Prensa said that since the battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sunk, the British Fleet has been decreased to 12 capital ships, most of which are believed still out of action. The Prince of Wales' sister ships, the Duke of York, Jellicoe and Beatty, all 35,000 tonners, which are nearing completion, would bring Britain's total to 16 capital ships.

Since the 42,000-ton Hood and the 32,000-ton Repulse have been sunk, the journal estimates that Britain has in operation at present only the King George V and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser, Renown, with which to meet the German pocket battleships in the Atlantic.

Besides the remaining ships of the King George class, Britain has under construction four dreadnoughts including the 40,000-ton Lion and Temeraire. These warcraft probably will be commissioned by the middle of 1942, the Argentine paper predicted.

In aircraft carriers, the journal pointed out that although the 22,000-ton Ark Royal has been sunk by the Germans, Britain still possesses eight or nine other 23,000 tonners while Germany has just laid down the 19,250-ton aircraft carrier, Graf Zeppelin, and probably is rushing construction on another.

In Asia, the British Asiatic fleet has been shattered, the paper said, while the great naval base of Singapore will be forced to take the defensive instead of playing an offensive role.

View on Axis War

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—A lengthy and rather worried comment on the outbreak of war between the United States and the countries comprising the Three-Power Pact was contained in an article of the paper La Nacion. It was stated here that the declaration of war of the Axis Powers was only a formal confirmation of a fact that already existed as far as the United States was concerned.

Since the American occupation of Greenland and Iceland, and President Roosevelt issued his shooting order to the U.S. Navy, America was already

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOU, CHINA BACKING JAPAN WHOLEHEARTEDLY

Excavation Works Now Being Smoothly Done at Kailan Coal Mine

Vice-President Shimpei Takeuchi of the Manchurian Affairs Board at Monday's meeting of Vice-Ministers, explaining the latest situation after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, reported that the Hsinking Government and people are fully determined to support Japan in her sacred campaign against Britain and the United States and are pleased with Japan's historic victories.

Then Acting Secretary-General Genshiro Oikawa of the China Affairs Board explained the condition in various parts of China to the following effect:

"Upon receipt of information concerning unparalleled Japanese victories, both those in and out of the Nanking Government have come to know truly the actual strength of Japan and are intending to cooperate with Japan in emancipation of East Asia.

"Calmness is prevailing in economic circles and there are none who draw upon their deposits, which are rather on the increase.

"And excavation works are now being smoothly operated at the Kailan Coal mine, north Hopei Province, as usual. And the International Settlement in Shanghai has been successfully taken over and no damage effected upon electricity, gas and water roads."

Marching On to Final Assault

The Imperial Army forces, in their large-scale advance on Hongkong, are seen crossing the border into the Crown Colony. With British resistance being continually battered, and the Rising Sun flag floating over Kowloon, it is expected that Britain's last hold on China will soon be obliterated. Shown below is a Japanese mechanized unit speeding over a bridge on the Kowloon highway. (Censored by War Ministry)

Authorities Ask Word 'Kyokuto' Be Banned Because It Signifies British Anomaly

Within a few years, the word "kyokuto" or Far East will only have historical significance and will not be used in everyday conversation if the public cooperates with the Government in boycotting this word, according to Domei.

At the meeting of the Vice-Ministers of the Cabinet, it was decided that the Government, in official and unofficial statements, will refrain from using this obnoxious word. The Vice-President of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, asked the people to cooperate in purging the Japanese language of this word.

Vice-President Okumura stated:

"We urge that the newspapers and magazines as well as the public avoid employing the word 'kyokuto,' which is a translation of the English word. Far East.

"The word 'kyokuto' arises from the conception of the British that England was the center of the world. It has its root in the old world order dominated by the Anglo-Saxons. But to the Japanese and other people living in this part of the globe, 'kyokuto' or Far East is right under our feet and is far from being Far East.

"The war now raging in the Pacific has already been christened the War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese Empire forces have achieved spectacular successes everywhere and it would be very inappropriate for the public to use this word that is a national disgrace.

"The derivation of a word should be given careful consideration. Usually it reflects some idea or world concept. We hope that the people will erase this word from the Japanese vocabulary."

JAPANESE TAKE SILVER

About 55 Million Yuan Worth in Peking Falls in Hands

Domei

PEKING, December 12.—With the British and French concessions here taken over by Japanese military authorities, approximately 55,000,000 yuan worth of silver in the concessions has been confiscated by them.

It is considered likely that of this silver, 12,000,000 yuan will be appropriated for payments by Chinese banks to the Federated Reserve Bank of China with the balance also to be placed under control of the same bank.

Hitler Honors Oshima

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler has conferred the German Order of the Eagle, in Gold upon Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador here, it was disclosed today.

470 Firms Blacklisted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—The United States State and Treasury Departments today jointly issued a complete list of 470 names of South American firms which the United States has "blacklisted," Havas reports from Washington.

LULL IN EAST FRONT CAUSED BY WINTER

Does Not Mean Soviets Have Gained but Nazis Straightening Lines

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 15.—Upon enquiry of foreign press correspondents Berlin military quarters pointed out with regard to the alleged territorial gains of the Soviet Army on the Eastern front that an official German announcement had already been made to the effect that large-scale operations had been suspended on account of the winter weather and that all operations taking place now were only of tactical importance.

The military spokesman assured the correspondents that all these movements merely involved the straightening out or the correction of the front line since several positions held by the German forces at the beginning of the severe winter weather had been quite suitable for offensive operations but comparatively unfavorable to be held during the winter months. These movements of straightening out the front line and of occupying more advantageous positions for the winter quarters had therefore nothing whatsoever to do with alleged Soviet large-scale territorial gains or even victories.

These German movements had been neither forced by Soviet arms nor were any German withdrawals undertaken within this tactical scope due to alleged Soviet victories. Just as untrue were the Soviet claims about the alleged

(Continued on Page 2)

40 Enemy Planes, Hangars, Oil Tanks Destroyed

INDIAN CITIES UPSET

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters Monday at 1:05 p.m. issued the following bulletin in connection with military operations on Saturday;

1. The Imperial Army forces, which landed on the island of Luzon, are crushing the American troops in various places and are continuing to pursue the enemy, the war situation is progressing in favor of the Japanese troops.

The Army Air Force in that area, in the face of the fierce attack by the enemy anti-aircraft guns, carried out a raid on an important airport in the central part of the island, during which one enemy battleplane of small size was downed and two large bombers were set on fire. Forty enemy planes, including bombers and battleplanes, were also destroyed, while the enemy hangars and oil tanks were severely bombed causing a great conflagration.

Another unit of the Army Air Force staged a surprise raid against the enemy headquarters in Baguio and the barracks in Tarlac, which were set on fire. Moreover, an enemy battleplane of P 40 type, which flew to Aparri, was downed by the Japanese. All Japanese planes returned safe.

2. The Japanese Army force, which had deeply penetrated into British Malaya, continued its brave campaign and completely captured a certain important enemy base on the west coast of Malaya at 3:30 p.m. December 13.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY GET RAID WARNING

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—Calcutta and Bombay this afternoon experienced their first air raid warnings since start of the War of Greater East Asia a week ago, a report received here states.

EASTERN INDIA NAMED DANGER ZONE

Domei

SAIGON, December 15.—The British authorities have designated the districts of eastern India near the border of Burma and the city of Calcutta as "danger zones," according to the BBC broadcast.

JAPANESE POUND MANILA AIR BASES

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The Japanese air force yesterday pounded relentlessly at United States air bases in the Philippines, principally against Clark Field, on Luzon, and air fields on the island of Cebu, the U.S. War Department reported today, according to reports from Washington.

There are no reports concerning further Japanese operations against Hawaii, the U.S. War Department said. It has become clear, the United States war communique said, that the Japanese air force is trying to establish temporary air bases in areas where there are no American anti-aircraft batteries.

MACARTHUR REPORTS ON NIPPON RAID

Domei

SAIGON, December 15.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American Far Eastern Forces yesterday announced the first weekly report of the progress of the war in the Philippines as follows, according to a Manila radio broadcast intercepted here.

1. Fourteen air raids were staged by Japanese air forces during the week under report.
2. Severe fighting is in progress in the northern part of Luzon between American and Japanese troops.
3. Nichols Field was subjected to a severe bombing by Japanese airplanes on December 14.
4. The port of Legaspi, southeastern tip of Luzon, was bombed on December 14 resulting in severe damage of two transports.

U.S. MAY DISPATCH UNITS TO W. AFRICA

May Occupy French and Belgian Lands Since Roosevelt Lately Authorized

CONSULATES NOW OPENED

Vice-Consuls for Dakar and Leopoldville Already Appointed

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—With President Roosevelt now authorized to dispatch the United States military forces anywhere in the world, rumors are afloat in Washington that the American Government may send its troops to occupy French and Belgium territories in West Africa, it was learned in a Washington wire received here today.

The United States Department of State already has opened consulates at Dakar, on the Senegal coast in French West Africa, and at Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo and vice-consuls already have been appointed for these two new American establishments, indicating possible United States action against French and Belgian possessions.

It is believed the United States fully is prepared to dispatch American troops to West Africa under the pretext of solidifying defense of the Western Hemisphere, which is the same tactics used by the Washington Government in occupying Iceland.

President Roosevelt is expected to take immediate action on the passage of the bill to dispatch American expeditionary forces overseas by sending American troops to occupy the Martinique and French Guiana, French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, a Berlin report received here stated today.

Crews from five French vessels, which have been seized by the British, totaling 185 persons have arrived here en route to France, it was reported today.

Discuss Bombing Incident

Domei

VICHY, December 14.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, has summoned Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier, and Pierre Pucheu, Home Minister, for a conference presumably to discuss the latest bombing incident in Paris, political quarters here asserted today.

The hotel in which the bomb was said to have exploded caused considerable damage but no casualties.

British patrol boats have seized the 2,166-ton French vessel Formigny and escorted the freighter into Gibraltar, it was discovered here today.

The French colony of Algiers in North Africa will henceforth be subject to the general rules of national defense which have been in force in the home country, the official French Gazette decreed Sunday, it was learned today.

Lull in East Front Caused by Winter

(Continued from Page 1)

capture of large amounts of German war material; for in the course of German withdrawal movements it was quite possible that here and there, on account of the bad road conditions, that some vehicles got stuck and consequently had to be abandoned.

But as far as any such material fell into the hands of the Russians it was certainly first destroyed and blown up by the German forces. German military quarters are pointing out in this connection that they were not in the least surprised that the Soviets were trying to exploit this situation by turning these movements into great Soviet successes.

Camacho Gets New Post

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—President Manuel Avila Camacho, of Mexico, has appointed former President Lazaro Cardenas chief of the Mexican forces on the Pacific coast, according to a report received here from Mexico City today.

Rumania Notifies U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Official notification that Rumania has declared war on the United States has been received by the United States, the State Department announced in Washington today, it was reported here.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

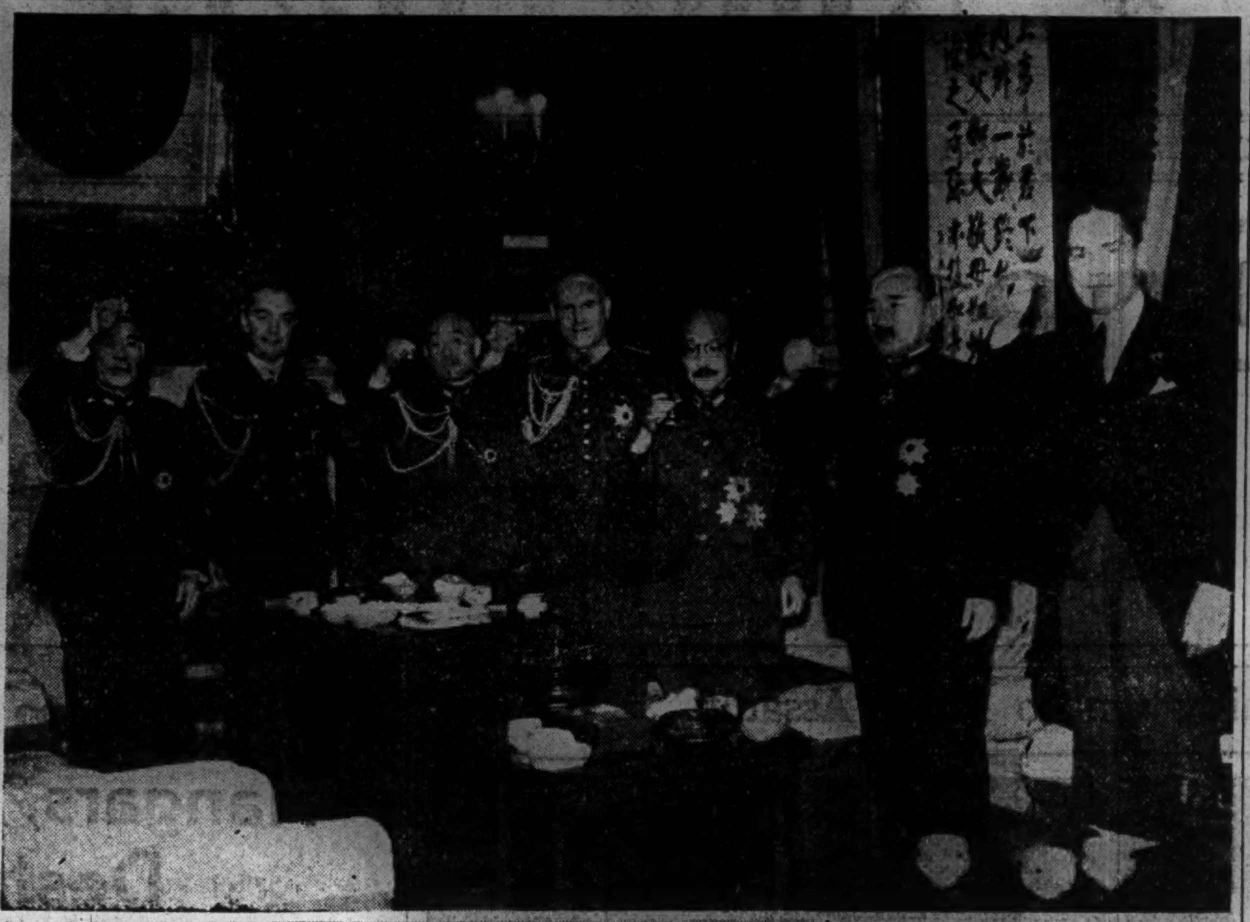
Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

Toast Axis Solidarity



Top Present at the luncheon party held at the Navy Club Monday in celebration of the new pact signed between Japan, Germany, and Italy were: (left to right) Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff; Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker of the German Embassy; General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; Ambassador General Eugen Ott of Germany; Premier General Hideki Tojo; Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister; and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli. Lower: A reunion in Tokyo was held by German Ambassador Ott and Dr. H Stahmer, the newly appointed German Ambassador to Nanking who arrived in Tokyo Monday. Dr. Stahmer is well-known for an important role he played in the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance.

THAILAND, F.I.C. AID EASES FOOD ISSUE

Hiroya Ino Says East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Produces Abundant Foodstuffs

"With the perfect cooperation with Thailand and French Indo-China, there is nothing to worry about the food supply within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," says the Asahi, in commenting upon the recent statement made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino concerning the future food supply.

"The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a great agricultural, a live-stock, and a fishery regions as Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino has remarked. As long as the control of the sea is maintained, Thailand and French Indo-China produces rice, the Philippines sugar, and there is abundant fish in the South China and also in the North Pacific to supply our table. But once the control of the sea is lost, those productions in such territories will become meaningless to Japan. It is said that the food supply for this and next year will be sufficient even if there is no shipment of rice from foreign countries, if only the people will stand it with the mixture of barley and sweet potatoes.

"The people are all prepared to live on rice, canned goods, hard biscuits, salt and miso. Furthermore for a time being, they do not object to sending portions of food supply in Japan to some sections of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"As we are at war, we must be prepared for any siege, or at least to be in an attitude of being sieged. We must be ready to put up with insufficient foodstuff. Then what is most urgently necessary is harmony among men. Not only there must be harmony within the nation, but also among different peoples within the co-prosperity sphere.

"Geographical advantage is superior to opportunity, but unity of men is better, says an old proverb. Tsai's fields supported the fortress two years, and the Amako family of Unshu stood siege for six years, because they not only went through the shortage of foodstuff but also maintained their unity.

"Such is the determination for the worst. But if the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is united, cooperates and maintains the control of the Pacific, not only foodstuffs but also various raw materials will be abundant. Furthermore, if constructive efforts are directed in addition, we have no worry concerning any long war, and the co-prosperity sphere itself will be strengthened to become undefeatable.

"The people who have rejoiced at the repeated glorious successes in our military operations against the United States and Great Britain will be further pleased to hear Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino say that there is no uneasiness concerning the food supply of Japan, because of the abundant production of foodstuff in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," says the Hochi.

"The fishery and live-stock production within the sphere is only able to supply the entire demands of the region, but is able to export to other parts of the world, because of the land and sea of the sphere being so rich.

"Thailand and French Indo-China are the great rice producing territories. Foreign rice supplied to Japan is mainly from those countries. The fishes in Japan are greatly augumented by the catches in those countries. The sugar export from the Philippines reaches more than 700,000 tons, and that quantity will be more than sufficient to meet the demands of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"But such estimates are based upon the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the smooth exchange of foodstuff within it. For the time being we must be prepared to meet the shortage of food supply. Unfavorable conditions imagined before the war are much reduced because of the glorious war results we have attained in the present conflict. Thus the inconvenience the people are feeling in their daily life will be gradually reduced. Our enemies are rich in material strength, and for thoroughly defeating these two great enemies, the people behind the guns should be firmly united and determined, prepared to go through all difficulties."

Britain Said Happy Over U.S. Defeat At Pearl Harbor

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Secret exultation at the resounding defeat suffered by the United States navy at Pearl Harbor is being expressed by British naval authorities, who resent the rise of the American navy to a position challenging Britain's naval hegemony, according to reliable reports arriving here. The reports disclosed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill at a certain dinner following the battle of Hawaii, remarked to a naval official that the American defeat insures restoration of the British navy's position of supremacy. The British authorities resent the naval parity gained by the United States at the London Naval Conference, the dispatches revealed.

CONGRESS DEBATES WARSHIP VS. PLANE

Recent Japanese Air Raids on Pearl Harbor Gause Naval Investigation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Demands for an investigation and reappraisal of the Battleship versus Airplane controversy has been renewed in Congressional quarters in the United States due to recent and overwhelming sinkings of United States warships by the Japanese air force, it was reported here from Washington today.

Settlement of the controversy is considered of utmost importance before Congress acts in connection with a new bill authorizing the increase by 900,000 tons of naval surface boats, the report said.

Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat and chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared "the question would have to be thrashed out."

Wiley Wants to Know

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican and member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, demanded to know whether the army and navy would give priority to battleships or to bombers.

The veteran supporter of battleships, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia Democrat and member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, admitted that he was beginning to wonder whether more stress should not be placed upon bombers.

Meantime, the New York Times in a leading article, said, "The airplane no longer can be considered as merely an auxiliary strength."

"Priority should be given to long-range bombers," the paper asserted.

The New York Times added, however, that "the building of heavy battleships should not be suspended."

The United States Congress is expected to act tomorrow on the War Department's request for authorization to call on for active military service all men between the ages of 16 and 64, it was reported from Washington today.

United States Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, today ordered the centralized control of aviation gasoline production in the United States, it is reported from Washington.

At the same time, he allowed United States petroleum companies to increase their production of high-octane gasoline which had been restricted.

Grants Special Power

Domei

VICHY, December 14.—President Roosevelt today signed an executive order granting authority to Brigadier-General Glen E. Edgerton, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, to take all necessary measures for defense of the Panama Canal, a Havas report received here from Washington declares.

BULGAR FIGHTS U.S. ADHERING TO AXIS

Foreign Minister Says Japan's War on Anglo-Saxons Affects Nation

D.N.B.

SOFIA, December 15.—At the extraordinary session of the Bulgarian National Assembly in the course of which the state of war between Bulgaria and Great Britain as well as the U.S.A. was proclaimed in the presence of the diplomatic corps accredited to Sofia, Foreign Minister Popoff made the following statement:

"Bulgaria which suffered tremendously as a result of the treaty of Neuilly and which time and again had to defend herself against the Third Internationale finally accepted with thanks the offer to adhere to the Anti-Comintern Pact. Bulgaria has always successfully fought in the struggle against Communism. This fight was forced upon Bulgaria when Communism tried to take advantage of the distress and sufferings of the Bulgarian people. The Fuehrer and his collaborators deserve Bulgaria's thanks for the support and understanding with which the Reich Government met Bulgaria's foreign policy.

"Since my return from Berlin, after the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact, great foreign political events have taken place. The conflict which in the meantime has broken out between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon Powers is affecting also the Bulgarian interests. For this reason, the Bulgarian Government, considering the aggressive attitude of the Anglo-Saxon Powers toward the Reich saw itself compelled to break off the diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.A. simultaneously proclaiming a state of war between the two countries.

After this speech also the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Bogdan Filoff, gave a short survey on the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East declaring that also Bulgaria, as a consequence of the developments in the Far East, was compelled to determine its attitude. Bulgaria was standing loyally shoulder to shoulder with its allies and would give them every possible support. Owing to the aggressive actions of the U.S.A. toward the Axis Powers, so the Prime Minister pointed out, these Powers finally had to declare war on the U.S.A. According to the treaty obligations of Article Three of the Three-Power Pact the Bulgarian Government on Friday decided to sever the diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. and to declare a state of war between Bulgaria and the U.S.A. as well as England.

This announcement was received in the Parliament with enthusiastic applause and ovations being intended also for the diplomatic corps being present at this session. The Bulgarian Prime Minister concluded with the assurance that Bulgaria would always stand loyally to its treaty obligations and that his country's decisions would also contribute to the establishment of the new order.

The session of the Bulgarian National Assembly closed with the Bulgarian assurance of loyalty toward its allies expressed by the chairman of the Parliament, Christo Kalfoff, whose loyalty proclamation was enthusiastically applauded by the entire House.

Members to Speed Diet Deliberations

(Continued From Page 1)

at the opening of the extraordinary 78th Diet session.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya also reported at 1 p.m. to the Throne on similar matters.

Resolution Decided

The negotiating committee of the House of Representatives met Monday morning and decided that a "resolution on the establishment of a new world order" should be brought up in the House Wednesday. A committee was appointed to draft the resolution. It was said in informed quarters that the measure would be so phrased as to make it clear to the world that the Japanese people are in a grim resolve to endure every sacrifice in order to perform their national mission of contributing to world peace by assisting in the construction of a new world order based on the principle of justice.

The honor of offering the resolution will fall to Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister and a leading member of the former Seiyukai.

The leaders of the House of Peers meeting Monday agreed on the creation of a special committee comprising all the leaders of the various groups in the House to draft the House reply to the Imperial Message opening the Diet. The arrangement, it was said in political quarters, would enable an idea to be formed by the public as to the attitude of the Peers toward the Imperial Message which will open one of the most critical Diet sessions which have been witnessed in the past.

The present is the fourth wartime extraordinary session in the annals of the Japanese Parliamentary system. Since its introduction in this country, the wartime extraordinary Diet session was held for the first time in 1894 following Japan's declaration of war against China, the 20th session held in 1904 was the second and the 34th session held in 1914 was the third.

A committee of 18 will be named in the House of Representatives in order to draft the reply to the Imperial Message to be granted at the opening ceremony. In view of the important nature Chuji Machida, former President of the old Minseito, will be appointed Chairman of the committee.

CAMERAS, HOME MOVIES
Developing, printing and enlarging. Excellent workmanship, quick service. We sell, buy or exchange machines. 16 m.m. movies for rent.
KINJO SHOKWAI
Ginza 7-chome, Tokyo. Tel. Ginza 57-0638

Prevailing Rumors Of British Victories Denied by Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, December 15.—The Thai Home Ministry yesterday issued a statement to the following effect blasting all rumors emanating from British sources that Thai forces are being defeated.

"All rumors emanating from British sources that the governor of a certain state has been killed by British forces and that a certain state has been subjected to severe bombing by British air forces are absolutely groundless. On the contrary, Thai forces are steadily pushing the British invaders beyond its borders on all southern, western and northern fronts."

BRITISH ARMY URGES SINGAPORE BE HELD

Naval Base Is Important in Controlling Pacific From Hawaii to Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—British military authorities today stressed the critical need to hold Singapore as a British base if Britain is to achieve ultimate victory, according to London reports received here.

If Singapore is captured by the Japanese, the British Navy would lose control of the Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to Ceylon, the British authorities declared, and added that they cannot evade the reality that Japanese forces have already secured air bases in several sectors of the Malay Peninsula.

They also said that the British cause would be obliterated without immediate reinforcements for Singapore's air force from the British Isles.

The same authorities said that the final, supreme resistance of Singapore depends on the Royal Air Force, as their battleships the Prince of Wales and Repulse have already met disaster on the sea; while on the hand the Japanese are continuing ceaseless landing operations.

New Zealand Readies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—The New Zealand Parliament today met in secret session presumably to prepare for possible attacks against the country, it was reported from Wellington today.

Pacific Controlled By Japanese Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

actually at war with the Axis Powers; thus, war had become inevitable, stated the paper.

In Favor of Japan

Domei

MADRID, December 14.—Nationwide interest has been aroused over the continued successes of Japan's armed forces against the United States and Great Britain as newspapers daily devote more than 60 per cent of their space to Japanese war news.

So intense has public opinion become in favor of Japan that three Spanish youths suddenly appeared at the Japanese Legation here and requested to be permitted to join the Japanese Army and fight against the Democracies.

Meantime, feature writers and columnists have extolled Japanese heroism as responsible for the tremendous successes achieved by the Japanese Navy and its air arm against Pearl Harbor.

Great prominence also was given to the accuracy of the Japanese bombing of the Philippines and the sparing of non-military objectives in Manila.

Meantime, a flood of telegrams and letters have been received at the Japanese Legation congratulating the Japanese for the miraculous feats.

Japanese residents in Spain, it was said, have frequently been stopped by Spaniards and congratulated on the success of their armed services.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

BRITAIN RELIES ON PAN-AMERICAN HELP

Central and South American Countries Have 500,000 Men, 250,000 Reserves

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—With the Pan-American conference of foreign ministers scheduled for early January, well-informed sources in London today estimated that the military resources of the Central and South American countries to total 500,000 men with 250,000 reserves.

The combined fleet, considered particularly important for the Atlantic patrol, is made up on the Atlantic side by the warships of Argentina and Brazil, which together possess four battleships, three middle-sized cruisers, 12 destroyers, seven submarines and 147,000 tons of various types of vessels. On the Pacific side Chile and Peru possess one battleship, 10 destroyers, and 13 submarines, totaling 47,000 tons.

To Meet in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—A board of the Pan-American Union is scheduled to meet in Washington next Wednesday. They are to consider the agenda for the forthcoming conference among foreign ministers of the Pan-American Republics to be held in Rio de Janeiro next January, says a report received here today from the United States capital.

Well-informed diplomatic circles in Washington predicted that the agenda would be short, centering primarily on urgent problems created by Axis declarations of war on the United States.

A special committee composed of representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic is said to be studying replies received from Latin American countries regarding topics for discussion.

It is believed two basic topics for the agenda likely will be hemispheric defense and economic solidarity.

To Utilize Air Bases

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—An unconfirmed report received here today claims the United States Government, following hurried negotiations with certain Central and South American Powers, has obtained permission to utilize air bases in a number of the Pan-American Republics.

The dispatch did not state what countries had assented to the United States' request for air bases.

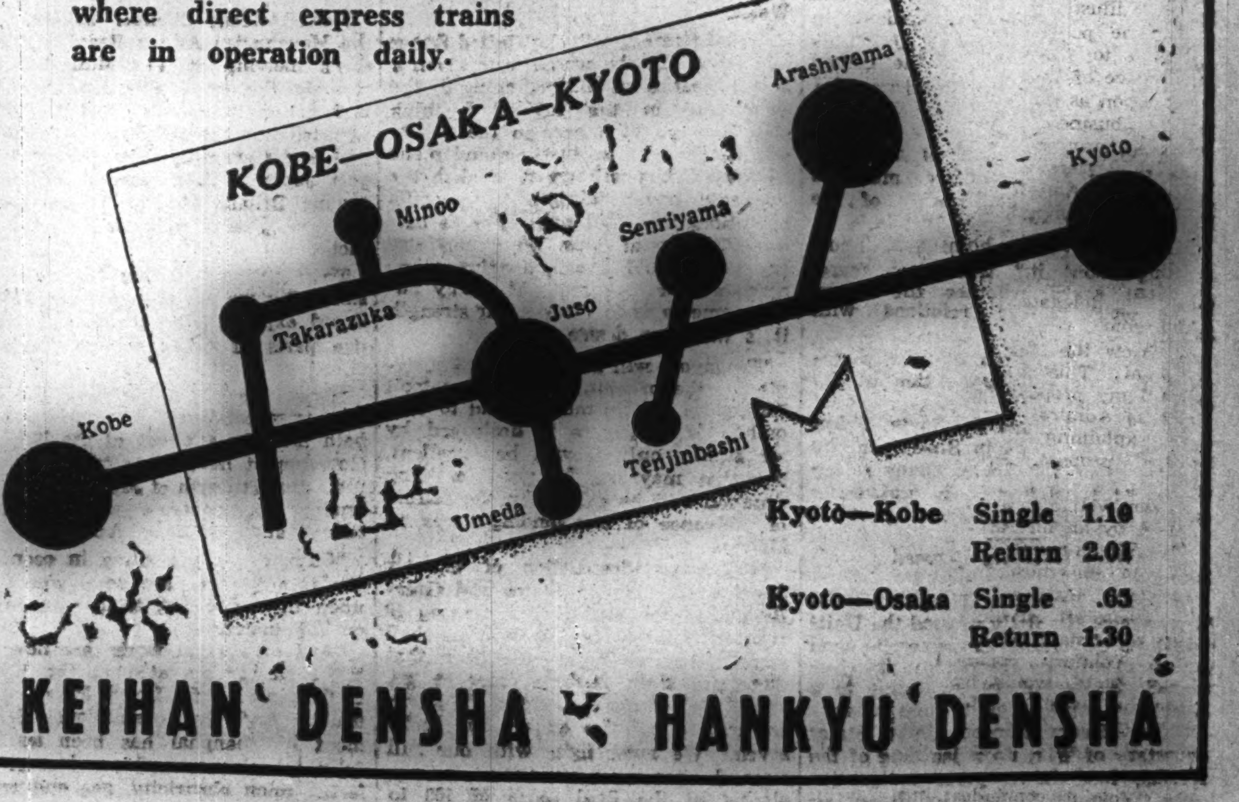
KIRIN BEER
'THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

KAWANA HOTEL
Tel. ITO 358-9

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

日本語會話文典
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
THE LONDON TIMES
. . . this new manual is practical and useful, and what Count Kabayama in his prefactory note calls its "human method" will make it acceptable to the growing number of English Students of Japanese. When the student has mastered its sixty lessons he will be at home in the language and able to proceed to higher things.
A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.
Bound in fine red cloth 9 × 6 inches, 538 Pages Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 × 6 inches, 300 Pages Price, ¥6.00 (In Japan)
OTHER WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHORS
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 × 6 inches) Pages 500 Yen 5.00
JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set Yen 22.00 (In Japan)
THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
320 Pages 9 × 6 inches Yen 7.00 (In Japan)
AN EASY METHOD TO LEARN
JAPANESE-CHINESE CHARACTERS (Kanji)
Net Weight 6 lbs. The set in a solid box Yen 12.00 (In Japan)
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, TOKYO
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, TOKYO
KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Nanking Road, SHANGHAI
BRENTANO'S 586 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Convenient Transportation System!
Trips are now easier by a single ticket among Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto, where direct express trains are in operation daily.



Kyoto—Kobe Single 1.10
Return 2.01
Kyoto—Osaka Single .63
Return 1.30
KEIHAN DENSHA HANKYU DENSHA

YAMAMOTO EQUALS TOGO IN BRILLIANCE

Achievements of Combined Fleet Chief Compared to That Of Japan Sea Battle Leader

Apart from the late Marquis Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea Battle in the Russo-Japanese War, there have been few Admirals in Japan who have won so high praise from his countrymen as Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, comments the Yomiuri.

The Admiral is the father of the Japanese naval air force, whose brilliant achievements in the Battle of Hawaii and the Battle of the Malay Coast in the war against the United States and the British Empire, including the sinking of several capital ships of the United States Pacific Fleet and two battleships of the British Far Eastern Fleet, are on the lips of every Japanese at the moment.

For a second time within a few days an Imperial Rescript has been graciously granted to Admiral Yamamoto, commending him for his services in the Battle of the Malay Coast in which the fleet commanded by him, especially the naval air force, scored effectively against the British naval forces. The first time the Admiral was honored by the Throne was when the navy sent to the bottom several main units of the American Pacific Fleet in the war on Hawaii following Japan's declaration of war against America and Britain.

Confidence in Air Fleet

The Yomiuri notes the fact that at the time the naval air force was blasting at the main units of the American and British fleets in Asiatic waters the main body of Admiral Yamamoto's combined fleet was not visible. "This," the paper says, "is full of meaning to us. It enables an idea to be drawn as to the measure of confidence Admiral Yamamoto reposes in the ability of his combined fleet to deal effectively with any difficult series of problems. While naval aircraft was sending to the bottom capital ship after capital ship of the American and British fleets, our inward eyes could see Admiral Yamamoto watching from his ship somewhere in the Pacific, hidden completely from the view of the enemy, trusting to his airmen to accomplish the task of dealing a crippling blow to the naval might of the enemy in East Asia.

"We know that Commander Yamamoto is somewhere in the Pacific with his fleet while his air force is pounding the enemy bases in this part of the world, and so long as we have this knowledge we can be confident of a final victory in the struggle with America and Britain."

The paper has the following remark to make about Admiral Yamamoto:

Fleet Remains Intact

"Admiral Yamamoto is a quiet man. The main body of his fleet seems to have caught the spirit of the Admiral. The fleet as a whole is as quiet as its commander while its air arm is doing the job of destroying the enemy naval forces. The fleet, somewhere in the Pacific, its strength intact, reminds us of Admiral Yamamoto, and the thought of the Admiral recalls the fleet. We have full confidence in Admiral Yamamoto and in the fleet of which he is the Commander-in-Chief. No wonder that the Japanese should be looking up to Admiral Yamamoto as they looked up to Fleet Admiral Togo. Admiral Togo's achievements in the Russian war were the achievements of the men under him. So the brilliant successes of Admiral Yamamoto in the war on the American and British naval forces were made possible by the men under him."

According to the Yomiuri the conclusion of the London and Washington naval agreements restricting Japan's naval strength was the occasion for a change in the policy of the Imperial Navy. Under the new policy, the Navy concentrated on improving its standards. The great achievements of the Navy in the current struggle with America and Britain, according to the paper, showed that its leaders were infallible judges when under circumstances created by the London and Washington naval agreements they made the critical decision that the loss in numbers could be covered with an increase in the efficiency of the service.

"A long period followed," the paper says, "during which the Navy men put themselves to intensive training. When Admiral Yamamoto was called to the leadership of the Navy the movement for building up a Navy as strong as any afloat although inferior numerically gained strong impetus."

'Abolish Aircraft Carriers'

The character of Admiral Yamamoto is best illustrated by the manner in which he performed his duties as a delegate to the London disarmament conference of 1934.

"As soon as the conference got down to its business Admiral Yamamoto offered a proposal for the abolition of aircraft carriers, to the surprise of the British and American delegations.

"I cannot understand that so great an expert on naval aerial warfare as you should propose the abolition of the aircraft carrier," said Mr. Davis, American delegate, turning to Admiral Yamamoto.

"I knew the startling nature of my proposal. This is the reason that I offered my proposal," was the prompt reply of Admiral Yamamoto.

In explaining further his "impracticable" proposal Admiral Yamamoto said:

"I am well aware of the part to be played by an aircraft carrier in warfare. The aircraft carrier is a handmaid to the most inhuman type of warfare. I insist on the total abolition of the aircraft carrier from the standpoint of humanity."

The Yomiuri comments that the United States would have been saved from the defeat it suffered in the Battle of Hawaii if it had accepted Admiral Yamamoto's proposal at the London conference.

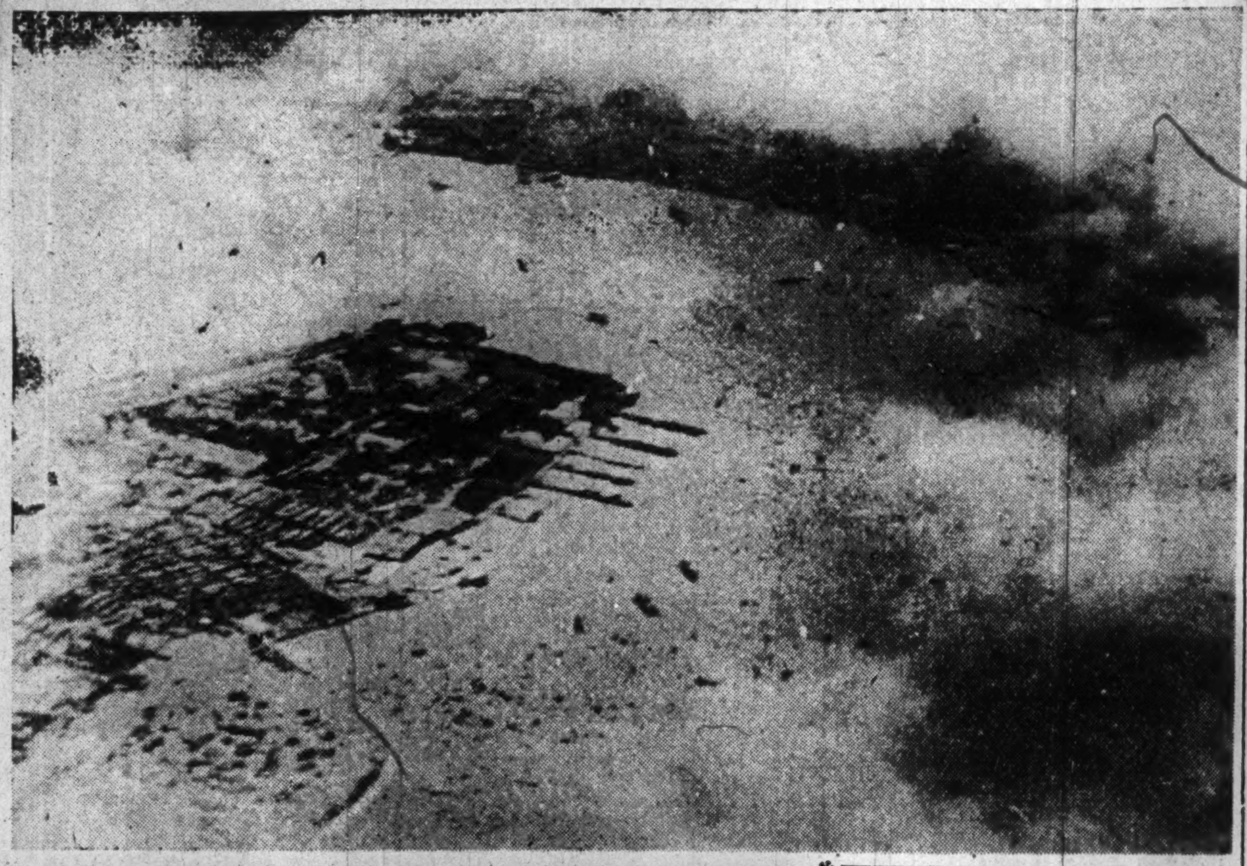
The Yomiuri concludes in the following strain:

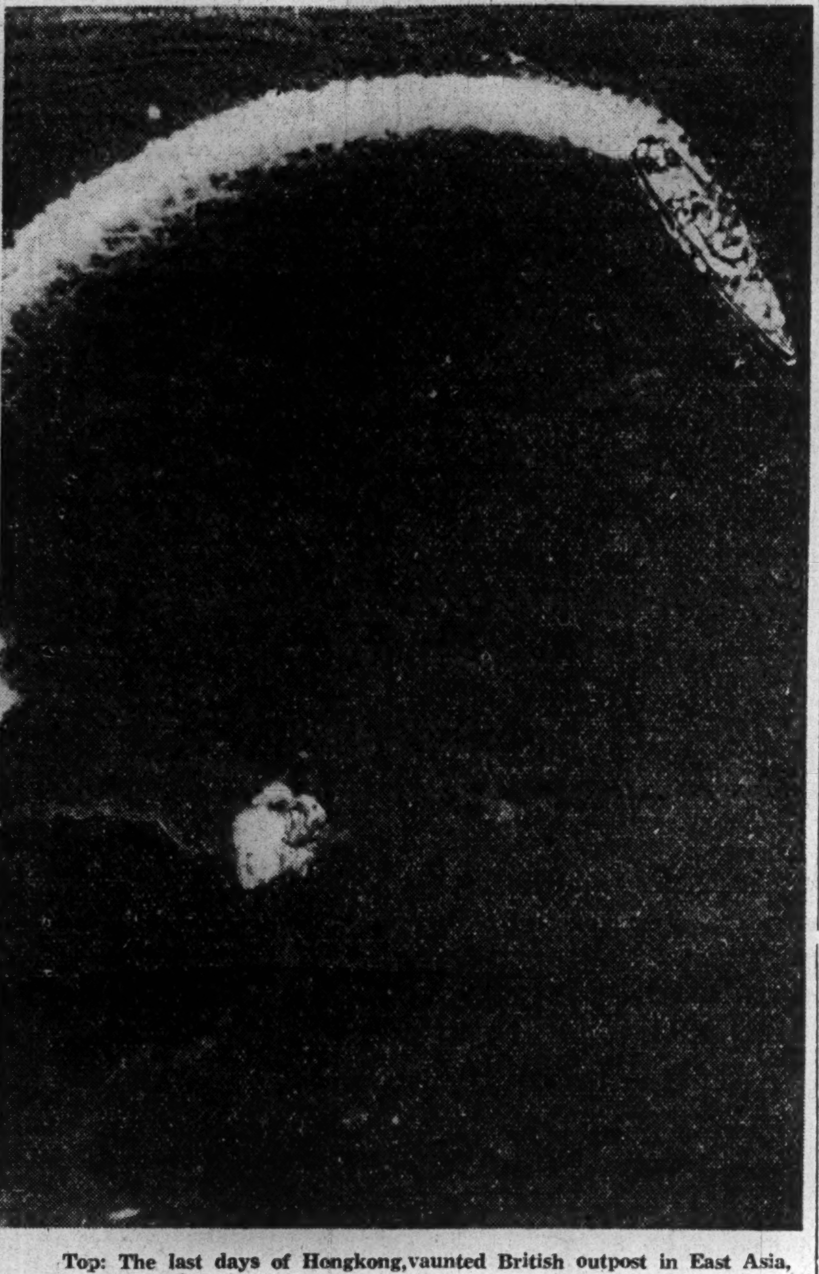
"Few are pleased more with the achievements of the Imperial Navy in the Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast than Admiral Yamamoto. He is the founder of the naval air force to which most of the credit for the victories in these battles goes.

"We seem to feel under an obligation to the London and Washington naval conferences. The agreements resulting from these conferences which severely curtailed the naval strength of this country stirred the Navy to improve its standards in a manner which made possible the scores which were won by it in the war on Hawaii and the Malay Peninsula.

"It will be no easy matter for Admiral Yamamoto to follow up the victories in the Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast with score after score until the naval might of the United States and the British Empire is completely destroyed. We must prepare ourselves for a long drawn-out struggle as America and Britain whose nations, comprising the Anglo-Saxon race famous for its tenacity of purpose, are expected to do all within their power to protract the conflict by relying on the vast material resources they possess."

Toppling Britannia's Pride





Top: The last days of Hongkong, vaunted British outpost in East Asia, nears as Japan's drive by land and air, begun on Sunday, continues with unabated fury. Above: Swerving and swaying in a frantic effort to escape Japanese bombs, a British warship in Hongkong harbor is photographed by an Army flier just as it received a direct hit in the stern. This photo rushed to Tokyo by air. (Top photo taken by Japanese Army Air Force during fourth raid on Hongkong. Both reproduced by courtesy of the War Ministry)

To Conserve Fuel

Domei

BUENOS AIRES December 12.—The Australian Defense Ministry has advised all Australians to effect all possible conservation of fuel supplies, according to a report received here from Sydney today.

Meantime, it was said the Australian Government has announced that it has called all troops in compliance with the new training period order.

WEATHER JAMS SOVIETS IN SUPPLYING N. FRONT

Transportation of Materials Impossible Even on Sorokka-Archangel Line

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—The great difficulties facing the Bolshevists in supplying their northern front against the Finns is described in an article contained in the Aftonbladet.

It is pointed out that the successes scored by the Finns against the Murmansk railway and the Stalin Canal were not the only causes for the difficulties faced by the Soviets. Especially the severe winter weather was causing the Soviets much trouble. The ports of the White Sea are only free of ice for five or six months during the year and it must therefore be assumed that the Soviets are no longer receiving reinforcements or supplies via this route.

All Soviet supplies to the northern front must therefore be transported on the Sorokka-Archangel line which its single track made large-scale transportations impossible. Supply transports via the harbor of Murmansk had become highly questionable since the Anglo-Saxon Powers had entered the war against Japan and are now in need of the war material themselves.

NAVY STOPS SUPPLY ROUTE TO AMERICA

Rubber and Tin Exports From Far East Affected With Japan Controlling Sea

The ribbon of fortified islands which stretches almost from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Singapore, was not only to serve as a strategic line of attack against Japan, but also to protect the route on which raw materials were shipped from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies to the United States, writes the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Most of the American requirements of rubber and tin were so far supplied by these two countries. Washington has always been aware of the insecurity of this long supply route, and has made efforts at various times to secure nearer sources of those two materials.

Bolivia's output of tin was to be developed and some time ago, an agreement was concluded which secured Bolivia's producton of tin to the United States for five years. In the field of rubber, one will recall the experiments of Henry Ford and of the American tire trust to establish plantations in the Amazon region. They were unsuccessful however. Oddly enough, not much attention has so far been given in the United States to the production of synthetic rubber. The latest statistics show that only 12,000 tons of synthetic rubber were produced in 1940. In view of an annual consumption of rubber of 750,000 tons, this amount of 12,000 tons is altogether negligible. For about a year the United States has been accumulating rubber reserves, which at present amount to approximately 400,000 or 500,000 tons, which are the requirements of a little more than half a year.

Japan Controls Route

The United States consume more than 50 per cent of the world's production of natural rubber, the almost all of it came from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies which produce about 90 per cent of the world shipments. With the loss of important naval bases in the Pacific and the control of shipping lanes by the Japanese Navy, shipments from the Malayan realm will soon dwindle to a minimum, so that the United States will be compelled to use up their reserves. No other countries can make up for this deficiency, for Brazil exports no more than 25,000 to 30,000 tons per year.

Conditions are similar in the case of tin. In 1937, British Malaya supplied roughly 66,700 tons of the total American imports which in that year amounted to 88,100 tons. The Dutch East Indies and China contributed 410 and 4,500 tons respectively. America's supply with this important metal depends entirely on the maintenance of a shipping route to Singapore. To build up an American producton with Bolivian ore is impossible for this ore has to be mixed with Far Eastern ore in order to make its extraction profitable. Therefore, the American requirements of tin which in the last year before the war already exceeded 56,000 tons, depend largely on the Asiatic production. With 100,000 tons, Asia furnishes almost two-thirds of the world's tin.

Whatever has been said of the United States, can naturally also be applied to England which received most of its supplies of rubber and tin from the same sources. The activity of the Japanese Navy therefore, means a serious blow to the armament potentiality of its two adversaries. So far, it is impossible to see how the United States and England could counter this blow.

鈴木のカバン
Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 860

Shochiku Theaters to Run Twice Only; Once in Day and Another in Evening

All theaters under the management of the Shochiku Amusement Enterprise will be run on a four-hour system on and after January 1. These theaters at the same time will be open twice in a day, once in the daytime and another in the evening.

The four-hour system, it is reported, has been long suggested by the Information Board, which the Foundation has been unable to realize because of various considerations. As the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the necessity for the new system has suddenly come to the fore, which the Shochiku recently decided to attend to.

The decision on the twice-a-day performance has been taken to cut down the outings of the people in the evening hours during the war.

The daytime performance, as agreed by now, will run from noon to 3:30 p.m. or 4 p.m., and the evening one from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Care will be taken, it was further agreed, that there will not be much difference in quality of the programs for the daytime and the evening.

ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT IN S. AMERICA OPEN

Hochi Correspondent in Buenos Aires Radiophones Yankee Ways Not Liked

The South Americans are not taking the trouble to hide their anti-Yankee sentiment today as reports pour into Buenos Aires, the world's news exchange center, of the spectacular Japanese victories, according to the Hochi reporter in that city in a telephone conversation with Tokyo.

Q. We learned that Argentina declared its neutrality on December 13.

A. That's right. That proclamation was made on Germany and Italy's entrance into the war. It's interesting to note that there was a provision in the declaration to the effect that Argentina does not recognize the United States as a belligerent nation.

Q. It has been reported that the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held on January of next year. Have you got any information regarding this meeting?

A. Though no definite information is in my hand at the present moment, it has been learned that it will be held at Rio de Janeiro sometime in January. This meeting is being called in accordance with the Havana Declaration and it has been reported that the invitation has already been received by Argentina from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The South American countries are expected to report on the subject matter they would like to take up before December 18 after which the agenda will be drawn up. The most important matter is that referring to the attitude to be adopted by the countries vis-a-vis Japan, Germany and Italy. The biggest problem facing the United States is to move Argentina, Brazil and Chile to act in concert with it. Thus the United States is now actively campaigning to get their support. However, Argentina is expected to remain neutral.

How About Brazil and Chile?

Q. How about Brazil and Chile?

A. It isn't clear what course they will take. To get them into the American camp, the United States is fabricating a lot of stories which are calculated to win their allegiance.

The people here have their eyes focussed on Japan, its lightning attack on Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Malaya has given them some food for thought. At first, they couldn't believe their ears.

The method by which the United States obtained the support of the South American countries in the past has been through dollar diplomacy which has always been to the disadvantage of these countries. Deep down in their hearts, the South Americans do not care for the friendship of the United States. Their economic ties with the Germans and Italians are very deep-rooted and substantial. The report of the Japanese victories is kindling the spark of anti-Yankeeism in these countries.

Q. Can you tell us something about the condition in the United States at the present time as you see it?

A. We have been receiving a lot of news from America but few of them ever refer to the activities of the American governmental authorities. The reason for this is the existence of censorship and also to the efforts of the United States to present itself in a favorable light to foreign nations.

U.S. Spreads War Ties

However, news unfavorable to Japan is arriving in increasing numbers over the wires. For instance, it has been reported that the Hiranuma and three other Japanese warships have been sunk by the Americans. These reports are absurd and one of the papers here which gave much prominence to these reports is under investigation.

Q. According to a Reuter report, it has been stated that New York was bombed by a mysterious plane. Is that right?

A. We haven't received any such news. However, we do know reliably that New York is having a blackout every night. There have been some reports about San Francisco being bombed. One source stated that the Japanese planes came over the Golden Gate twice in one day but disappeared without bombing the city. The western coast of the United States is also having a blackout and it was learned that an air raid alarm was given on the night of December 12.

As I stated before, the United States Government is keeping a tight lip about war developments in the Pacific. President Roosevelt has stated that for the time being, he will have nothing to say in regard to the war. It has therefore been impossible to ascertain regarding the truth or falsity of the report of Admiral Kimmel's death and the trial of Admiral Harold Stark.

According to the latest report, it has been stated that Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, will succeed Admiral Stark as Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto Best Informed On Hawaii's Pearl Bay Harboring Base

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, whose name is now attracting the world's attention as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy, is one of the best informed of Pearl Bay in the Hawaiian Islands, where a brilliant victory was won by the fleet over the main force of the American fleet in the Pacific, Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, a retired Vice-Admiral, revealed to a Nichi Nichi representative Friday.

The Hawaiian Islands, according to the Vice-Admiral, was annexed by the United States 47 years ago. Around the end of 1893, three American warships suddenly appeared at the islands to make landings. The Queen of the islands was soon demanded to abdicate to let the invading American sailors to establish the American claim on the entire islands.

Japan on the report of this abrupt surrender of the islands to the United States lost no time in dispatching the warship Naniwa with Captain Heihachiro Togo (later Admiral Marquis Togo) to the islands, the objective being to protect the Japanese residents in the newly claimed American territory.

Captain Togo, on his arrival there, started negotiations with the local American authorities so that not only the Japanese residents but also the natives would get along unmolested under the new rule. This aim was practically realized by virtue of the late Admiral's greatness.

"There is a native word 'Togo' meaning greatness still in use there. The word is said to have been derived from the Admiral's name," Viscount Ogasawara asserted.

"Captain Togo was later displaced by the late Rear-Admiral Tei Nomura, then a Captain," the Viscount continued; "It was Nomura who was aware of the importance of studying Pearl Bay. He thought that now that the islands were in the hands of the United States, the country would soon make the bay a naval base as the most important stepping stone for the country's expansion in East Asia."

Thus started the study of the bay by the late Rear-Admiral Nomura, which was later kept up by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, whose years of youthful Naval officer's life were spent on getting information of the topography of Pearl Bay where a glorious victory was effected under his command, Viscount Ogasawara remarked.

HOLLAND WILL BE FREE TO WORK FOR NEW ORDER

Political Parties Other Than National Socialist May Be Dissolved

Domei

UTRECHT, December 14.—That Holland will be an independent Germanic national socialist nation actively participating in construction of a new order in Europe, was the belief asserted by Adrian A. Mussert, leader of the Dutch National Socialist Party, who spoke today on the occasion of the anniversary of the party.

Mr. Mussert further expressed the belief that after the war, Holland would be neither a part of Germany nor a protected State, but would remain an independent country closely cooperating with the Reich.

Dr. Arthur von Seyss-Inquart, German High Commissioner for Holland, who delivered a message from Chancellor Hitler at the meeting, declared that, hereafter, political parties other than the National Socialist Party, might be dissolved, and that the National Socialist Party naturally would become the only political faction in Holland.

Plane Over Frisco

Domei

VICHY, December 14.—An unidentified aircraft last night flew over San Francisco, according to an Arip, French Indo-China news agency, report reaching here today from San Francisco.

POSTAGE STAMPS
Japanese, Manchukuo, and Foreign STAMPS.
Low Prices!
YASHIRO BROTHERS' CO.
1-4 Yanaka-Majimacho, Shitaya, TOKYO

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
• It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

TURKS' NEUTRAL STAND CLARIFIED TO AMERICA

Country to Remain Out of War Raging Between Axis and Anglo-U.S. Bloc

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, today notified the State Department that Turkey will remain neutral in the war now raging between the Axis Powers and the United States and Great Britain, it is reported from Washington.

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—With Turkey's official declaration of its neutrality toward the hostilities in the Pacific, already announced last week, Reyfik Saydam, Turkish Premier, declared that if Turkey wishes to keep out of the war the country has to be united, be permanently on guard and must increase its preparations for defense.

The Premier, speaking at Mersina, surveyed the political situation, and declared that Turkey so far, had succeeded in remaining neutral, the report received here from Ankara stated.

ARROGANCE OF U.S. PUT NATION IN WAR

Roosevelt Is Blamed and Likely to Be Harangued by Public, Says German Press

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 15.—"The arrogance of the Americans is one of the main causes for the present war" declared the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz which is known for its connections with the Wilhelmstrasse. "There will be many men in the United States," the Korrespondenz went on, "who, despite their conviction of the correctness of the slogan 'right or wrong my country,' will have much to say against their President whose boundless arrogance plunged the country into the war despite all his many promises to the contrary."

Although it was to the British to speak of this war as a nice war, many citizens of the United States expected this war to take quite a different course. The people of America were always inclined to regard their own efficiency as particularly complete in comparison to that of other nations. Their constant look at the biggest skyscrapers of the world may have induced them to regard America as a country of unlimited possibilities and to look at the rest of the world particularly at the European countries as an old-fashioned and antiquated world.

From this platform of arrogance, President Roosevelt, who thought of himself to be magister omnium looked down upon the world and his satellites like Franklin, and Henry Stimson and others were certainly not less convinced of their importance and authority.

This overestimation of their own American individuality, apart from their despotism, doubtless has been the inducement for the President and his men to be the arbitrator over all things of the world even those which were neither of direct nor of indirect concern to the United States. Washington not only believed to do everything better than others but, beyond this, believed that the will of the American Government was sufficient to force the political developments in every corner of the world in line with the wishes of the United States.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL.: 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Eat Well - Be Well
LOHMEYER'S RESTAURANT

PEARLS
Mikimoto cultivated pearls
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE — MOTOMACHI ST.

ZEOLA MEDICAL TOOTH POWDER
Zeola prevents tooth decay because it is a tooth powder manufactured from materials entirely different from those used in other dentifrices.
Two unrivalled features:
The natrium salts in the powder work chemically in clearing up the carbo-acid calcium and organic matter and keep the teeth free from tartar.
The fine grains of the powder absorb impurities, germs, etc. and purify the oral cavity, thereby keeping it in a healthy condition as well as preventing tooth decay and unpleasant breath.
Recommended by leading dentists on the basis of experiments carried out by them.
MITSUWA SOAP FACTORY - Tokyo

SECRET MEET HELD BY THAI PARLIAMENT

Financial Questions Said Discussed; Premier Prays for Japan's Leadership

Domei

BANGKOK, December 14.—The Parliament of Thailand held a secret session on December 12. It is reported that discussions were centered around financial questions.

Since December 8 Thai foreign trade has been suspended, but the economic situation within the country is quite calm and citizens who have deserted Bangkok have returned to the capital.

In his nation-wide radio speech, Premier Luang Pipul Songgram last Friday thanked his people for their maintenance of composure of mind vis-a-vis the new orientation of the Government policy and also urged them to show further friendly attitude to Japanese troops to the following effects:

"It is a source of congratulations for me that safety of our people should have been secured and all our brethren have not made a mass refuge in various parts of the country. And it is awfully a source of gratitude that merchants have taken preventive measures against rising commodity prices.

People's Backing Asked

"The present condition of our country is something like a ship on a stormy sea. However if people should cooperate with the Government endeavors for attainment of its foreign policy, it will not be difficult for the Government to tide over the crisis.

"Despite her friendly relations with us, Britain has intruded into our territory and hostilities have ensued. Ever since we knew Japan, Japan has shown no territorial ambition toward us. And an agreement has now been reached between Japan and Thailand for conclusion of the offensive and defensive alliance. I hope that patriots of our country should be more friendly toward Japanese troops and treat them with consideration and kindness."

Chinese residents of Bangkok, at a meeting at the Bangkok branch of the League of East Asiatic Nations, December 12 resolved to bend every effort to the winning of the War of Greater East Asia and have already begun activities, it was revealed Sunday.

Questions and Answers

The following questions and answers were exchanged Saturday at the Premier's official residence here:—

Premier: It has been my long cherished desire to conclude a military alliance with Japan, but the time did not come for a long time. An opportune time has now come, and I am simply overwhelmed that an agreement of views has been reached between Japan and Thailand concerning the conclusion of an offensive and defensive agreement the long coveted desire of mine. On this occasion I wish to express my heartfelt respect for the fact that Japan has been fighting for the sake of all the Asiatic peoples as a leader of Asia. I believe that the fact that I have the pleasure of talking to you in this manner carries with it a great significance.

Views on Alliance

Question: What is your impression on the agreement of views regarding the conclusion of an offensive and conclusion of an offensive and defensive agreement?

Premier: I am very pleased, indeed, that Thailand can now cooperate with Japan in all respects.

Question: Didn't you meet any opposition from the British side in connection with the conclusion of the agreement?

Premier: We have had no official representation from the British Authorities. British Minister Crosby saw our Foreign Minister just to get his passport.

Question: What will be the diplomatic relations of Thailand with Britain and the United States?

Premier: With an agreement of views having been reached between Japan and Thailand regarding the conclusion of the offensive and defensive agreement, the diplomatic relations between Thailand on one hand and the United States and Britain are automatically ruptured, I should think.

Question: Have you taken any retaliatory measures against the freezing of assets of Thailand by Britain and the United States?

Premier: I have already completed the freezing of American and British assets in Thailand. Although the economy of Thailand has been more or less affected by the freezing of Thai assets by Britain and America, I intend to construct a healthy economy of Thailand in close cooperation with Japan.

Steps to Be Taken

Question: How are you going to guide the people of Thailand in future?

Premier: I have firmly made up my mind to weather the present storm with a close unity of the entire nation.

Question: What is your idea about the Chinese residents?

Premier: Everything will be done to protect the Chinese people who will strictly observe the orders of the Thai Government, but those who try to disturb the peace and order of Thailand in collusion with the Chungking regime will be drastically handled. The same applies to all Malayans, Indians and other peoples of British nationality.

Question: What do you desire of Japan?

Wants Japan's Leadership

Premier: The only thing I want of Japan is that she will do everything in her power to emancipate the Asiatic peoples as a leader of all Asiatic countries.

Question: Your Excellency's three children are either in Britain or America and are unable to return home. What do you think of it?

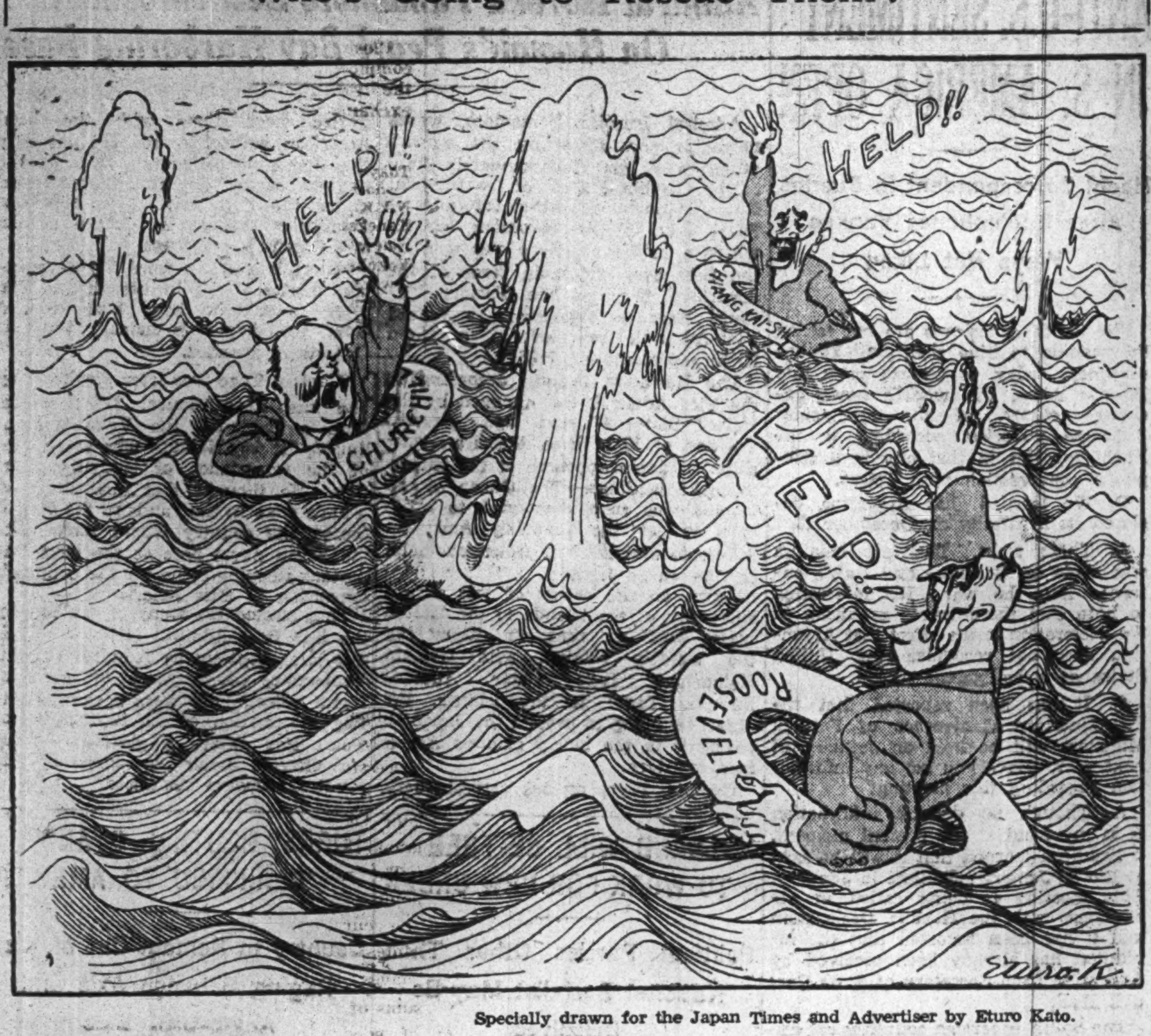
Premier: I wanted to call them back, but have not been able to do so. But, I think personal affairs should be sacrificed before the altar of State affairs.

Question: Lastly, how is your health recently?

Premier: Very well thank you, I am strong enough to exert every effort for the cause of Thailand.

Throughout the press interview Permier Luang Pibul Songgram assumed a very calm and gentle attitude but his eyes glittered and showed a soldiery determination, and his white hair told his seven years of fighting since the Thai Revolution.

Who's Going to Rescue Them?


HELP!!
HELP!!
HELP!!
CHURCHILL
ROOSEVELT
Eturo K.

Specially drawn for the Japan Times and Advertiser by Eturo Kato.

REICH CHIEF WIRES SHIMADA ON VICTORY

Goering Felicitates Navy Leader—Rumania Minister Informs Togo of War Entry

Field-Marshal Herman von Goering Sunday cabled felicitations to Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in commemoration of historic victories of the Imperial Navy, for which the the latter sent a telegraphic reply message the same day to the former.

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, with the naval attache, at 11 a.m. Sunday, made a formal visit on Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, at his office and delivered congratulations to the Imperial Navy for its latest historic victories.

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli at 3:30 p.m. Sunday called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his office and delivered congratulations to the latter upon the new pact recently concluded between Japan, Italy, and Germany.

Italian Ambassador Indelli left the Premier's official residence 20 minutes afterward.

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters, at 7:50 p.m. Sunday, announced that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, sent cables expressing gratitude to Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, respectively, in reply to their congratulatory cables sent to him before, reading, in effect, "I am deeply grateful for your congratulatory telegraphic message. We, officers and men, are renewing our efforts and are firmly resolved to achieve original objective."

Acting on instructions from his home Government, General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Japan, at 3 p.m. Sunday called on Foreign Minister Togo at the latter's official residence with a notification of Rumania's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain.

Christian Sinding Dies

Transocean

OSLO, December 4.—Christian Sinding, the noted Norwegian composer, died last night at the age of 86 years. He fell ill a week ago with an intestinal ailment. An operation was necessary. He died in the hospital.

Social and General

(Continued from Page 6)

National Defense Martial Sports Society, and the Japan Welfare Society, a "National Ski Film and Lecture Evening" will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, 6 p.m, today. Lectures will be given by Takio Misawa, of the National Japanese Ski League and the National Japanese Ski Students League; Major Nukushina, chief of the Physical Training Department of the Toyama Army School, and Genzo Moroo, managing director of the Dai Nippon Fencing Promotion Society.

Among the films to be shown are Japanese skiing and alpine sports pictures; a French picture, "Ski Francaise"; and a German talkie, "Abenteuer im Engadin," produced by Arnold Fanck, photographed by Richard Angst, with music by Paul Deassau, starring Walter Riml and Guzzi Lantschner.

Today and Wednesday, the Giyoku-Za theatrical company will present a new program at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, featuring the performance of "Yoshikiri," a drama in three acts, five scenes, by Taro Yamaguchi, produced by Toshihiko Hidaka.

The pianist Noboru Toyomasu has been obliged to cancel his appearance on the program of the Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, scheduled for 7 p.m. Tuesday, December 3, at the Sangyo Kaikan by the Tokyo String Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim.

Mr. Toyomasu was urgently called back to his family home at Saga City, Saga Prefecture, Shikoku, where his father is in a critical condition following an attack of cerebral anhaemia.

Another soloist to take Mr. Toyomasu's place on next Tuesday's program is to be announced later.

Miss Harue Toyoshima, soprano, accompanied by the Tokyo Novelty Quintet; Takasho Tsunoda and his Light Music Quintet; the Shochiku Light Music Band; Koichi Sugii and his band; "Bucky" Shirakata and his Aloha Hawaiians, and Fukuo Tanaka with his band will perform at the Third Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6 p.m. today.

The first of two popular symphony programs will be presented by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, 7 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be featured as the violin soloist in a performance of Tchaikovski's Violin Concerto in D major, Opus 35.

The orchestra selections include Beethoven's Third Symphony in E flat major ("Eroica"); and three pieces from Berlioz' "La Damnation de Faust", Ballet of the Sylphes; Minuet of the Will-o'-The-Wisps; Hungarian March.

The Egyptian Consulate-General in Tokyo has requested all Egyptian residents in Japan to communicate immediately with the Consulate-General in Tokyo, at 66 Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku.

Skiing courses directed by the German Ski trainer, A. Monsaner, will be held at the Akakura Kanko Hotel, Akakura, January 11 to 25, 1942.

New Japanese patriotic poetry composed by such leading contemporary poets as Yonejiro Noguchi, Nobutsuna Sasaki, and Yaso Saijo, will be recited for a broadcast over the national radio program, 7:50 a.m. today.

Mrs. Waka Yamada, noted woman journalist and special contributor to the Shufunotomo, returned to Tokyo Monday, says Domei. She had been traveling through Germany and Italy to inspect wartime conditions there and was unable to return to Japan until now.

Asked to Join Navy

Transocean

LISBON, December 4.—In view of the tense situation in the Far East, the Portuguese Minister for Colonies yesterday requested naval reserve officers in Timor to join the Navy, it was announced here this morning.

British Navy Chief Who Cheated Japan In London Conference Jolted by Sinkings

Although "sink at sight" is the British Navy's tradition since Admiral Nelson, this has been completely taken over by the Japanese Navy, said Dr. Jin-ichiro Matsunami, an authority on the Maritime Law, when interviewed by a representative of the Miyako.

Dr. Matsunami also said that he felt extremely happy to imagine that the British Navy Secretary, Albert V. Alexander, has been turned pale with the sinking of the British warships Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

"Alexander was the representative of the British Empire at the London Disarmament Conference in 1930, and forced Japan the ratio of 10-10 and 7 of the British Empire and the United States and Japan, respectively.

"So, not only I but also all the Japanese nation felt that Alexander has been taught a lesson with the most brilliant war record of the Japanese nation.

"The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were dispatched to the Far East, but they were no match of the high spirit of the Japanese Navy.

"In 1931 I went over to London as an adviser of the Japanese Navy and discussed the Navies of Japan and Britain with Alexander for some three hours. He knew very well about the Japanese Navy and said that Japan's Navy is to be feared.

"He had been one of the pacifists, but since his assumption of the post of the Navy Secretary, he came to show apparent hostility against Japan. But isn't it a happy thing indeed that he has been completely upset over the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse?"

NEWSMAN OBSERVES SINKING OF REPULSE

Brown Says Amazed at Bravery, Excellent Technique of Japanese Air Force

A vivid description of the end of the Repulse, 32,000-ton British battleship, by Cecil Brown, a special correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who was on board the ship, is the topic of conversation in New York, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri from Buenos Aires.

The story in which Mr. Brown highly praised the bravery of the Japanese airmen, is as follows:

"Shortly after 11 a.m. December 10, a unit of Japanese bombers came over the Repulse. I was on the deck. As the sky was clear, I could clearly witness the Japanese bombers approaching us. Anti-aircraft guns of our battleship simultaneously opened fire. Shells exploded with a terrific noise. In response to this, the Japanese planes started their bombing. Thus, a spectacular naval and air warfare began.

"A bomb fell close to the side of our battleship with the water rising in a spout which flooded the deck. Another bomb pierced through the catapult deck and exploded under the large dining room, which made it impossible for the planes of the Repulse to hop off.

"At 11:40 a.m., the Prince of Wales seemed to have been hit. One after another the Japanese planes attacked the ship. The Repulse made the utmost effort to avert the attacks.

"At 11:45 a.m., a large number of Japanese bombers began circling above us like eagles. The roar of guns was deafening and flashes of explosion pierced our eyes. The Japanese torpedo planes bravely power-dived and soared up. At 11:48 a.m., a Japanese plane dropped a torpedo which fell close to the side of the ship, the water rising in a huge spout. Another torpedo plane attacked us from an amazingly low altitude.

"At 12:01 p.m., we were again attacked by the Japanese bombers in formation. The Repulse desperately counter-attacked by opening all guns on board excepting the 14-inch ones. Two minutes later, torpedo planes attacked from a low altitude.

"At 12:20 p.m. we witnessed a number of bombers and torpedo planes approaching our ship. The latter began to circle above us with terrific roars and then power-dived with a high speed to release a giant torpedo. As the watchman screamed, 'Look out!' the torpedo was fired into the deck with a tremendous sound. I unconsciously laid myself down flat.

"Hit by that blow, the Repulse rapidly lurched. In less than one minute, the Repulse was again given a big blow on the starboard and sunk from the stern.

"I plunged into the sea and fortunately I was rescued by another ship and sent to Singapore. I was amazed at the bravery and excellent technique of the Japanese air force as I had thought it to be very weak"

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COUPLE wants cook-amah. English speaking, clean and honest, good wages. Apply Box 407, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN bachelor, speaking Japanese, residing near town, seeks housekeeper, simple cooking, ample spare time. Apply Box 393, Japan Times, Tokyo.

RELIABLE and efficient accountant wanted by foreign firm in Tokyo, who is skilled in Soroban. State experience, salary desired and details to Box 394, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOEBBELS DESCRIBES GERMANY'S STANDING

Minister Says World War Ending Different If Germany Had Today's Leadership

Transocean

BERLIN, December 4.—"Necessary Elucidation" was the title of the article written for the issue this week of the periodical Das Reich by Reich Minister of Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

The Reich Minister dealt with the often repeated assertion that Great Britain had sufficient strength of character to survive all failure, with the result that, notwithstanding all the campaigns won by the Germans the final victory would be Great Britain's at the last decisive hour.

The events of the year 1918 afforded some justification for this assertion, Dr. Goebbels continued.

However, the German nation, which had passed through the school of National-Socialism, was so longer the same as it was in 1918; also the leadership of the nation is different today than it was then.

Had the leadership of Germany in 1918 been as determined and purposeful as it is now, the World War would not have ended as it did.

Within the past few years, the German nation had experienced a renascence unparalleled in history.

Great Britain is relying on the time factor, which it believes is working for it. Germans, on the other hand, are convinced that time is in their favor. Events will ultimately show who was right, Dr. Goebbels concluded.

Help Wanted

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

LADY typist seeks position, experienced in office routine work. Box 411, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG non-designated foreign girl seeks immediate position. Experienced in stenography and accounting. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 15, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

TWO Italian gentlemen want urgently completely furnished foreign or semi-foreign house. Prefer Azabuku, Roppongi, Akasaka, Mita, Shimbashi. Call Imperial Hotel, Room 107 or leave message at desk.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

URGENTLY furnished room or house by Swiss gentleman. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

GRAND piano, well-known German make, black, in good condition, to guaranteed responsible party, ¥40 monthly. Box 412, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORY Japanese house, suitable for foreigners, fully furnished including silvers. 9 rooms, city water, gas, bath, modern conveniences, high location, large garden, sunny. Kiyota, 25 Daimachi, Akasaka-ku.

For Sale

SADDLE with harness, used, first class quality and in good condition. Telephone Kudan 33-2302.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

Wanted to Buy

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station, Tel. Marunouchi 23-3953, 3954.

CAR wanted by diplomat, secondhand small car in perfect condition. Offers to Box 400, Japan Times, Tokyo.

F. L. NEHER: Roentgen, Verlag Braun and Schneider, published in Muenchen, wanted immediately. Slightly damaged accepted. High price paid. Write to Tennensha, 2, Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonographs, wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-1988.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Moderate terms. Please apply Box 565, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by American licensed experts (graduates of Beauty Colleges in the United States). Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artifical flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel Akasaka 48-0877 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, electric razors used or new, wanted. Please telephone or write to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Real Estate for Sale

GOOD foreign style house of 60 tsubo rented land in Suginami-ku. Box 397 Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO—Two furnished foreign rooms with meals, ¥200 monthly. Box 404, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.), Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tramstop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DOMINO
BRAND
RED PIMIENTOS

This exotic, fine-flavored product adds matchless flavor to salads, cream sauces and the like. Picked and canned garden fresh. Keep a supply on hand to pep up your menu and you won't regret it for they are one of the little niceties which lift your dishes out of the commonplace and put them in a sphere all their own.

The more particular you are . . . . the more you'll like Domino.

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

Distinction

Combined with the Highest Standard in Job Printing

The best possible printing is assured through the maintenance of the highest standard of job printing and the most modern printing equipment. No matter how small, all orders are handled competently and with prompt careful attention.

Phone or write today

The Japan Times Press

No. 22, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku,
TOKYO

Tel.: 57-3261, 5391
Furikae: 69762 Tokyo

U.S. BRITISH BANKS, SHIPS, PRESS TAKEN

Fair Play Appreciated by Nationals of Enemy Countries

The taking over of American and British rights and interests in China is making smooth progress and the nationals of hostile nations are expressing appreciation of the fair play shown by the Japanese military authorities in this regard, says the Chugai Shogyo.

Immediately on the sinking of a British gun-boat on the Whampoo at the dawn of Monday last week, the Japanese military authorities started taking over American and British rights and interests all over China. The attitude taken by the Japanese military authorities toward the nationals of the United States and the British Empire in the enforcement of these measures was just and fair, as was acknowledged by all foreign residents in China.

On the morning of December 8, the Japanese Army disarmed the American marines in Peking, and took over all American and British banks, business establishments, colleges and schools, churches, hospitals, and at the same time similar steps were taken against all American and British rights and interests in Tientsin. Chinese money amounting to 55,000,000 yuan in cash which had been in custody in the International Settlement of Tientsin since some time ago was taken away and transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank of China. All the American and British officials of the Tientsin Customs were discharged the same day.

Vessels, Press Seized

In Central China, American and British vessels numbering some 200 were captured on the Whampoo while on the China coast, the American ship President Harrison (15,000 tons) and British ship Merry Moller (5,000 tons) were seized. All newspapers in Shanghai representing American and British interests and of anti-Japanese coloring have been completely wiped out, although the Shanghai Times and the Evening Post will be permitted to continue their business as these papers have pledged the Japanese authorities to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In South China, the Japanese Army has completed the seizure of all American and British rights and interests in Canton and is now attacking Hongkong Britain's greatest stronghold for its imperialistic invasion of the Orient.

1942-43 S.M.R. BUDGET WILL BE UP ¥80 MILLION

New Railway Lines, Oil Refineries, Others Scheduled For Company

The budget estimates of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the 1942-43 fiscal year will be fixed at ¥450,000,000, an increase of ¥80,000,000 over the figure for the current fiscal year. The budget plan will formally be decided after the negotiations between the Government and Takuichi Omura, president of the semi-governmental railway firm, who is to arrive in Tokyo from Dairen in a few days.

In the meetings with various Ministries concerned, the president will submit a tentative plan regarding the budget as well as enterprise programs for the next fiscal year which was drafted by the railway company.

Importance was attached, in the formulation of the tentative budget plan, to the constitution of new railway lines in order to improve the transportation capacity of Manchoukuo. No less stress will be laid on the establishment of additional oil refineries as part of the industrial productivity expansion program. It is recalled that the budget estimates for the current fiscal year were greatly reduced to ¥380,000,000 with the object of maintaining the low price policy of the Hsinking Government.

To Collect Capital

Expenditures for the next fiscal year will be raised by collection of ¥80,000,000 of unpaid capital, defraying from reserve funds and issuance of debentures. Out of the capital thus to be collected, ¥20,000,000 will be paid by the Government and ¥60,000,000 by general shareholders.

The South Manchuria Railway Company will also expand the oil shale as well as synthetic oil manufacturing fields of the company and the Government is understood to support the plan financially.

Manchou Cable Rates

Telegraph rates between Japan and Manchoukuo will be raised by 50 per cent, it was recently decided upon by the Communications Ministry as a result of negotiations with the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, according to Domei. The new rates will become effective from January 1 next year. According to the new rates, a message of less than 15 Japanese letters is 60 sen (40 sen at present) and 12 sen (eight sen at present) will be charged for every additional five letters. It is understood that telegraph rates between Japan and China will be kept unchanged for some time.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 15
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,918,477
Over Issues	218,474
Deposits	675,029
Loans	474,940

Option Source Taxes Stays, Says Taniguchi; Denies Abolition Rumor

The existing system of optional source taxation in regard to bank deposit interest, combined operational trust dividends and other incomes will stand as at present, Vice-Minister of Finance Tsuneji Taniguchi declared Saturday by way of denying the rumor that the Finance Ministry is contemplating the abolition of the optional source taxation system to obtain a better balance with the combined taxation system enforced in regard to stock dividends. Bank depositors and trust beneficiaries, under the present optional source taxation system, may have a choice between paying taxes on their classified incomes and those on their combined incomes, while stock investors enjoy no such option, which is regarded by stock investors as undue discrimination against stock dividends.

COMMERCE, FINANCE SERVICES SHAKEN UP

Imperial Ordinance Issued for Exchange of Affairs Between Ministries

An Imperial ordinance revising the administrative structure of the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry was issued in the extra edition of the Official Gazette dated December 13. The plan to revise the structure of the two Ministries was decided at the Cabinet meeting held on December 5 and approved at the extraordinary meeting of the Privy Council Saturday.

Affairs connected with stock exchanges, insurance business, securities transaction and cash vouchers under the decree, were transferred from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Finance Ministry. The jurisdiction over the People's Rehabilitation Bank, the control of foreign exchange bills, the monopoly sale of alcohol and the distribution of industrial salt and camphor were shifted from the Finance Ministry to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. These exchanges of administrative businesses between the two Ministries were planned for the purpose of renovating official routine and speeding up the business in these ministries.

As a result of these exchanges of businesses with the Finance Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry reorganized the structure of the Mining Products Bureau and the Iron and Steel Bureau and the new line-up of the two Bureaus was announced Saturday.

Importance was attached, in the amendment of the regulations governing the formation of sections, to the concentration of the Ministry's efforts on the administration of the industrial productivity expansion movement and the transfer of the controls over the distribution of raw materials and equipment to the key industrial control associations. This step is interpreted by competent observers as showing the direction in which the Commerce and Industry Ministry will proceed as a "Ministry of Supplies."

Many Sections Changed

The mining and adjustment sections of the Mining Products Bureau were dissolved and three new sections created; namely, the general affairs, mine and special mining products sections. The general affairs section handles matters regarding the demand and supply adjustment of minerals, the non-ferrous metals and key industrial control associations, while affairs relating to the distribution of minerals, the Japan Gold Mining Promotion Corporation and the Japan Mining Development Corporation were placed under the jurisdiction of the mine section. The special mining products section administers affairs regarding the production of chrome and manganese ores as well as light metals.

Makoto Watanabe, chief of the mining section of the Mining Products Bureau, was appointed chief of the mine section; and Yoshio Suzuki, acting chief of the adjustment section of the Mining Development Bureau, as acting chief of the special mining products section:

In the Iron and Steel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the adjustment section was abolished and a general affairs section was newly created. Takeshi Okamura, chief of the iron manufacturing section of the Iron and Steel Bureau, was named chief of the general affairs section of the same Bureau.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS STRESSED

Writer Points Out Important Position of N.E.I. In Co-Prosperity Sphere

The aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to contribute to the promotion of world peace and civilization by liberating all Asiatic peoples in the southern regions from the Anglo-Saxon domination, and by developing the rich natural resources of these regions by the Japanese, says Fumio Yamada, director of the reference department of the Pacific Institute here in an article contributed to the Yomiuri.

In order to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, American and British influence in the southern regions must be driven out, Mr. Yamada continued, but this is not the ultimate end. "The emancipation of the oppressed peoples in East Asia by the hands of the Japanese must be accompanied by the development of the untapped wealth of French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and other countries in the southern regions, and the fair distribution of raw materials among all nations in East Asia.

"Of all the countries in the southern regions, the Netherlands East Indies is the most valuable from the materialistic point of view. It is clear from the table to be shown below how important the position of the Dutch colony would become if it is included in the co-prosperity sphere:

Table 1. Agricultural Produce
(Unit—1,000 tons)

	Produced	Exported
Crude rubber	322,674	302,882
Chincona bark	12,000	6,594
Sugar	1,376,000	1,071,000
Tea	84,000	81,088
Coffee	114,289	68,936
Cacao	1,709	1,334
Tobacco	54,274	48,890
Palm oil	243,000	231,576
Copra	822,894	556,484
Rice	4,455	16
Corn	19,026	94
Pepper	54,840	54,490

(Note: All figures except those of tea, cacao, palm oil and corn are based on the survey of 1938.)

Table 2. Mineral Production
(Unit—ton)

	Produced
Oil	7,928,593
Gold	2,585
Silver	46,483
Tin	28,200
Coal	2,000,680
Manganese	11,900
Nickel	55,540
Bauxite	275,221
Sulphor	17252

(Note: All figures except that of tin are based on the survey of 1940.)

Of these mineral products, oil and tin are the most important. The production of oil in the Netherlands Indies constitutes only three per cent of the whole oil production of the world, but in view of the fact that America alone produces 60 per cent of the total, the three per cent of the remaining 40 per cent is not a small proportion. Beside the Dutch colony, British North Borneo and Burma also produce considerable amounts of oil.

Some 18 per cent of the total tin production of the world is produced in the Netherlands Indies. If the annual production of some 43,800 tons in British Malaya is added to this, the production of tin in the southern regions amount to some 50 per cent of the world's total tin production.

Air Firm Changes Hands

The Japan Aircraft Company, capitalized at ¥5,000,000 will shortly be placed under the management of the Fuji Aircraft Company, a subsidiary firm of the Japan Electric Company, it has recently been decided at the suggestion of the authorities.

Hollywood on Holiday

Information reaching Shanghai Friday said that United States motion picture producing companies had been severely hit by the War of Greater East Asia so that all the movie studios in Los Angeles and Hollywood had been closed and most of the famous cinema stars drafted into the army or have volunteered as Red Cross nurses.

Notes At Record High

The balance of the Bank of Japan notes reached ¥4,918,000,000, Monday, the greatest figure ever recorded since the beginning of this year. As a result of this increase of the circulation, over-issue registered at ¥218,000,000.

Beef, Pork, Eggs Are Coming Our Way Soon When They Are Sufficiently Stored Up

All foodstuffs will be brought under the control of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in order to secure fair distribution of all food among every Japanese, young and old and rich and poor, the Yomiuri reports.

For fair allotment of foodstuffs among the people, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is planning to expand its Foodstuffs Bureau, and establish a foodstuffs corporation. Besides, the officials of the Ministry are now working on plans to distribute all daily necessaries on a newly conceived scheme.

To begin with, however, the Ministry will make efforts to adjust the distribution of meat in this country which has been held up for some time now. According to a plan, the Ministry will stop the distribution of beef, pork, chicken, as well as eggs and milk for some time in order to store up considerable amounts of them, and begin distributing them to the inhabitants of Tokyo and other important cities and towns all over the country, perhaps three or four times a month as soon as these meat, eggs and milk in storage reaches the scheduled amounts.

As to the allotment of eggs and milk, infants, the sick, and expectant mothers will be given priorities, and the rest will be distributed to the general public.

The proposed foodstuffs corporation will be formed, it is understood, by merging all national policy corporations handling foodstuffs and the associations of foodstuff dealers in this country.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kunio Miura told local papers on Sunday in this connection that the nation had to grin and bear the shortage of foodstuffs for some time. "Everything would become O.K. soon, for almost all the countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are rich in agricultural produce, and before long Japan will be able to import freely rice, wheat, barley as well as sugar, coffee and even fruits from the countries in the southern regions," he said.

Our Magazine Business

Although Number of Periodicals Shows Decrease Due to Mergers, Publishers Enjoyed Minor Boom in 1940 on Account of Rising Purchasing Power

(By Courtesy of Contemporary Opinions)

Drastic readjustment and amalgamation of periodicals was started by the Government in the first months of last year under the principle of not permitting new journals and reducing the existing number by merging those on allied subjects. Furthermore, publishers were ordered to use the standard size book and magazine forms officially adopted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in order to economize paper consumption. For instance, such tabloid magazines as "Shukan Asahi" and "Sunday Mainichi" voluntarily curtailed their size to Standard Size B-5 (or almost the same size as the former "double octavo").

As a result of the Government-sponsored magazine purge, censor copies submitted to the Home Office last year decreased by as many as 3,952 to 39,839 from 43,791 in 1939 (excluding those periodicals published under the provisions of the Newspaper Law). The number of magazines at the year-end dropped by 584 to 15,369 from 15,953 in the previous year. Magazines on the market, too, suffered a tangible decrease. For instance, those handled throughout last year by the Tokyo-do, the leading distributer, decreased by about 100, unprecedented in the annals of our magazine business. Details are (by number):

	Censor Copies*	Magazines at Year-End*	Magazines Handled by Tokyo-do
1936	56,285	16,739	1,017
1937	49,986	16,788	958
1938	55,183	15,057	920
1939	43,791	15,953	968
1940	39,839	15,369	869

(*These official statistics exclude those periodicals published under the Newspaper Law which is applicable not only to daily papers but to magazines interested in current political issues.)

Leading magazines handled by the Tokyo-do are classified below by varieties (by number):

	1940	1939	1938
Children	19	23	23
Boys and Girls	20	23	18
Women and Home Management	25	27	25
Fiction and Light Reading	20	31	24
Graphic Weekly Magazines	16	13	12
Movie	9	25	25
Drama	4	13	14
Literature	55	48	38
Poetry	11	10	10
Tanka (31-syllable Poem)	22	22	21
Haiku (17 syllable Poem)	24	23	20
Art and Calligraphy	28	28	23
Photography	5	14	12
Music	13	15	13
Hobby	16	21	20
Traveling and Mountain Climbing	14	19	14
Sports and Athletics	19	19	17
Foreign Languages	23	23	22
Mathematics and Examination References	21	23	23
Youth and Spiritual Culture	18	15	17
Politics, Social Affairs, and Reviews	95	89	79
Finance, Economy and Commerce	72	96	90
Law	19	20	20
Education	49	70	81
Religion	24	24	25
Philosophy	11	14	12
National Language and Literature	11	10	13
History and Geography	19	20	22
Natural Science	27	26	29
Military Affairs and Aviation	12	10	9
Industry and Engineering	68	78	74
Farming and Agricultural Science	34	35	34
Medicine and Hygiene	36	37	37
Reading and Book Reviews	2	4	4
Total	869	968	920

It is natural that marked decreases were seen in those varieties which had been controlled more severely than others, as for instance, movie, drama, fiction, photography, hobby, education, economy and industry.

From the business point of view, however, magazine publishers enjoyed good sales. According to an investigation by the Tokyo-do, the combined sales turnover of 78 leading magazines last year increased by 13.5 per cent to 93,393 copies, or the all-time high record. It is said that no copy of leading journals was returned unsold from bookstores. Such continued briskness is attributed not only to the elevation of the nation's cultural standard but to the wartime business boom and the subsequent expansion of public purchasing power. Sales of 78 leading magazines in the decade are (in 1,000 copies):

	Sales	Increase	Ratio, %
1931	52,350	150	0.28
1932	52,450	100	0.19
1933	58,010	5,560	16.00
1934	62,160	4,150	7.00
1935	65,473	3,313	5.30
1936	68,584	3,111	4.70
1937	72,733	4,149	6.00
1938	75,474	2,741	3.70
1939	82,276	6,802	9.00
1940	93,393	11,117	13.50

Sales Increase

Classified by major categories, sales of even popular magazines (containing mostly fiction and light reading) increased by 3,044,000 copies, or 11.5 per cent. Eight women's magazines recorded the largest numerical gain of 3,334,000 copies: because all their printed copies were sold without any being returned from bookstores, it is easy to surmise that their circulation would have increased more markedly if public demand had been satisfied. Journals for boys and girls managed to show the smallest gain of 739,000 copies, or 5.6 per cent. Children's periodicals increased by 1,737,000 copies, or 13.2 per cent (incidentally, the considerable gain in 1938 was ascribed in the final analysis to the fact that several pictorial books published by the Kodan-sha were registered as periodicals). Ten serious magazines for the intelligent classes (including so-called composite, economic, literary and scientific journals) registered a sizeable increase of 1,259,000 copies, or 23 per cent: this is probably due to the numerical increase of "high-grade" people and to the mounting interest of the general public in political, economic, literary and other serious affairs. Time will come when sales of these high-grade magazines will approach those of popular ones. In terms of percentage, magazines for youths and examinees showed the largest gain of 31.6 per cent. Details are (in 1,000 copies):

	Sales	Increase	Rate, %
11 Popular Magazines			
1931	13,700	400	
1936	23,035	1,448	
1937	25,380	2,345	
1938	24,967	413*	
1939	26,490	1,523	
1940	29,534	3,044	11.5
8 Women's Magazines			
1931	15,850	1,305	
1936	19,449	69	
1937	19,515	66	
1938	18,829	686*	
1939	20,799	1,970	
1940	24,133	3,334	16.0
13 Magazines for Boys and Girls			
1931	8,500	700*	
1936	11,264	882	
1937	11,897	633	
1938	12,957	1,060	
1939	13,175	218	
1940	13,914	739	5.6
25 Children's Magazines			
1931	8,500	[illegible]	
1936	8,093	377	
1937	8,205	112	
1938	10,825	2,620	
1939	13,127	2,302	
1940	14,864	1,737	13.2
10 Serious Magazines for Intelligentsia			
1931	3,500	100*	
1936	4,331	189	
1937	5,237	908	
1938	5,239	2	
1939	5,506	267	
1940	6,765	1,259	23.0
11 Magazines for Youths and Examinees			
1931	2,300	100	
1936	2,411	145	
1937	2,499	88	
1938	2,656	157	
1939	3,175	519	
1940	4,181	1,006	31.6

In conclusion, in spite of the numerical decrease of magazines caused by the Government-sponsored control program, the aggregate paid circulation of leading magazines registered the all-time high record. One of the most responsible reasons is the decrease of unsold copies returned from bookstores. Whereas several scientific and special journals have so far been distributed only for subscribers, this "subscribers only" rule will be applied gradually to all other periodicals.

What changes will take place following establishment of the Nippon Shuppan Bunka Kyokai (Japan Publishing Culture Association and the Nippon Shuppan Haikyu K.K. (Japan Publications Distribution Company, Ltd.) remains to be seen in the current year.

STOCK PRICE DECREE AMENDED, PROMULGATED

Stock Prices to Be Sustained As Well as Kept Reasonably Low

The revised Stock Price Control Ordinance was promulgated by the Finance Ministry Monday and immediately put into effect. The new ruling gives the Finance Minister the authority to take necessary steps to prevent stock prices from not only dropping below a reasonable limit but inordinately rising.

The Stock Price Control Ordinance was amended in view of the continuous upward trend of stock prices since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia in a favorable reaction to successful operations in various sectors on the Pacific.

Under the revised ordinance, jobbers and securities companies are prohibited from dealing in stocks at prices higher than the level to be designated by the Finance Minister. Although Finance Ministry officials do not believe that the present stock prices are unreasonably high, the new action was taken in an endeavor to prevent the possible remarkable rise of prices from unfavorbly affecting the stock market in future and consequently the financing of the industrial productivity expansion movement.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku,
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

SPECULATION CURB MAKES PRICES EASY

Warning of Authorities Against Excess Speculation Stays Dealing

Buying operations were centered on miscellaneous shares while Tokyo Stock, new, was rather easy as a result of the warning of the authorities against over-speculation on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Monday, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Sentiment at the opening of the local market was very cheerful as the start of the wholesale attack by the Japanese Army against Hongkong, the successful operations against British forces in the Malay peninsula, and the near-annihilation of American air force in American outposts on the Pacific, and other favorable news were received in rapid succession.

Tokyo Exchange, new, as well as Osaka Exchange, new, were rather weak during the early calls of the morning session because of the warning of the authorities against over-speculation. Tokyo Stock, new, which had opened at ¥141.50, ¥2.40 lower than its closing price on Saturday remained inactive all through the morning calls.

Accordingly operations were concentrated on miscellaneous stocks, and especially those of the corporations operating in the southern regions and on the Continent and producing iron, steel and machinery in general rose steadily.

Affected by the firmness of these shares, Tokyo Stock, new, gradually recovered in the afternoon and closed at ¥142.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	67.1	67.0	u .4	....	67.7
Fuji. new (25)	37.3	....	u .5	37.9	38.1
Kanegafuchi (50)	157.9	158.0	u2.5	157.5	158.0
Do. new (25)	98.1	98.0	u2.5	98.0	98.2
Teikoku Ray (50)	107.5	107.7	u1.3	107.7	109.0
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	96.9	95.8	u .3	95.5	95.9
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	78.2	77.6	d .1	77.9	78.0
Tokyo Rayon (50-	34.1	34.1	u1.0	33.4	32.1
Ensuiko Sug (50	67.4	67.1	d .2	67.2	67.5
Japan Min (50-	59.4	....	u .9	....	60.1
Manchuria Ind(50)	60.3	....	u .5	60.3	60.9
Tokyo Stock (50)	142.0	142.4	d1.2	142.8	143.2
Do. new (50)	142.0	142.0	d2.1	142.2	143.6
First Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	....	108.4	108.5
Do. new (37½)	89.9	89.9	u2.6	90.0	91.1
O. S. K. (50)	....	98.3	u3.0	96.6	96.9
Do. new (37½)	79.7	79.9	u4.0	78.8	79.4
Ishikawajima (50)	73.8	....	u1.3	73.9	74.9
Ishikawajima (25)	42.5	....	u .8	43.0	44.4
Uraga Dock (50)	103.5	103.6	u1.1	103.6	102.8
M'bishi Heavy(50)	83.7	73.7	u .2	83.9	83.6
Hitachi Works(50)	73.0	73.0	u1.1	73.3	74.8
Iwaki Col (50)	35.6	35.6	u .1	....	35.6
Steel Tube (50)	68.4	68.5	u1.2	68.8	69.6
Second Section					
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	....	....	71.4
Japan Fat (50)	....	....	....	56.9	57.4
Japan Soda (25)N	29.9	30.0	u .3	30.1	30.5
Japan Oil (50)	73.0	73.7	u .8	74.2	74.9
Karafuto Oil (50)	54.8	54.5	u .7	54.8	55.2
Nichiro Fish (50)	78.3	77.3	d .1	77.7	77.7
Shochiku (50)	57.5	57.5	....	57.1	57.4

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	142.9	143.3	142.3	142.1
N. Y. K., old	108.8	109.9	108.8	109.8
N. Y. K., new	90.7	91.0	90.3	91.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.5	157.8	107.0	157.0
Kanegafuchi, new.	98.1	98.1	97.5	97.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	97.5	97.7	97.0	97.0
Osaka Stock. new.	82.4	82.4	81.9	81.9
S. M. Railway	70.9	70.9	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy.	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5
Tokyo Light	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8
Hitachi Works	73.9	73.9	73.6	73.6
Japan Steel Tube	68.8	68.9	68.5	68.5
Japan Oil	75.3	75.5	74.8	74.8
Japan Mining	59.8	59.8	59.6	59.6
Manchuria Ind	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Bill Clearings

December 15
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	212,724	154,205
Balance	40,613	28,270

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 58,060,000
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
Offices in Pacific Liners:
M.S. "Asama Maru," M.S. "Kamakura Maru," M.S. "Tatsuta Maru."
FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.
AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0742
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	142.1	−1.80
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.0	+1.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.5	+ .90
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.59	− .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

THRIFT, HARD WORK DECLARED ESSENTIAL

Moral Strength Important but Money, Goods Needed for Victory, Kaya Says

Diligence, thrift and saving of money and goods form the key to the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a statement he issued Friday, the Yomiuri reports.

The nation must know, Mr. Kaya pointed out, that for the prosecution of the current war against the United States and Britain, the two great "haves" of the world today, enormous sums of money and prodigious amounts of goods must be furnished by the people.

The statement, in substance, follows:

"I know no word to express my wonder and admiration at the brilliant victories which were won by the Imperial Army and Navy in the battles against the American and British forces on the Pacific and the South China waters during the past few days. Our heart-felt gratitude toward the Japanese Army and Navy for their great merit should be expressed fully in our deeds on the home front rather than in the mere words or emotion. We must once more reflect deeply on the duties of those behind the guns.

Moral Strength Vital

"The brilliant victories won by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea as well as in the air since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on Monday this week is due chiefly to their mighty and indomitable moral power, but at the same time, it is clear that their strong moral power alone cannot inflict such crushing blows upon the self-professed invincible naval and air forces of the United States and Britain. Our army and navy had super-fine modern arms beside the highest moral training, which, when put in full operation against the American naval and air craft in Hawaii and the world's mightiest battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, in the Malay waters, stunned the whole world.

"Since the start of the present China affair which is now officially called The Greater East Asia War, Japan has prepared ¥26,000,000,000 as war expenditure and appropriated ¥23,000,000,000 in order to supply the services with arms and ammunition, and other war materials, and transport them from home to the forefront on the Continent. Now the war has entered upon its last stage. Now the nation must realize that the military expenditure, and the money to be spent for the expansion of productive power will increase many folds in the future. I believe that diligence, thrift and savings in both money and goods will form the key to the successful prosecution of the current war. Diligence will promote productive efficiency, and through thrift and savings, funds to expand production will be accumulated. This is the great duty to be discharged by all on the home front.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 90,284,061
(September, 1941)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.
LONDON BANKERS:
Barclays Bank, Ltd.; Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK BANKERS:
Chase National Bank; National City Bank of New York

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
N. Watanabe
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Calcutta
Bombay
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Holhow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Karachi
Kobe
London
Los Angeles
Manila
Moji
Nagasaki
Nagoya
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Paris
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort
The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.
YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R.
at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor
YASOTARO MORRI, Managing Editor
SHIGEYOSHI OKAMURA, Business Manager

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KEIJO, 39, Nishi-Shiken-cho, Chosen, Tel. Honkyoku 5880.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts o the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1941

Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet which held an extraordinary 5-day wartime session just one month ago will again formally open today. The object of the present extraordinary session is to prepare the country and its Government for the state of war upon which the nation entered on December 8.

The program set for this Diet includes a wartime budget calling for additional appropriations of ¥2,800 million and bills aiming at maintenance of peace and order under the emergency condition of the country. Of the above-mentioned sum set for appropriation ¥800 million is to be for reserve against wartime contingencies. These estimates, taken with the extraordinary military appropriations voted since the outset of the China Affair, raise the total of military expenditures to ¥29,004,767,000.

The bills for maintenance of internal peace and order under wartime conditions consist in legislation for control of opinion and the press in order to insure effectual direction of popular minds. By the Justice Ministry is proposed a set of regulations for prevention of crime under blackouts, which, in view of recent experience, appears both timely and necessary.

But the most important of all will be the decision the country, through its popular representatives, will take with regard to the war against the United States and Britain. Its expression will be made tangible through the voting of the extraordinary military budget. This will be done in full consciousness that the State expenditure that the nation approves at this time will be only one of the initial financial contributions to the cause which calls for its best exertion.

Cultural Enterprise

Japan's program of new order construction for East Asia, if it aims at the emancipation of people of Asia, must call for, side by side with the war against American and European Imperialism, efforts for the political, economic and cultural development of Asiatic countries. It is equally clear that such efforts should be in collaboration with those of the countries whose interests are to be served. Cultural policy, therefore, is bound to receive an increasing amount of attention as Japan makes progress with the new order program.

In doing so Japan might be taking a leaf out of the book of Western Imperialism. For wherever the Western standard of invasion was carried afield, "cultural policy" was seen in the form of religion and science. It would perhaps be more appropriate to say that these forms of culture always preceded the sword. However, it would hardly be necessary to enumerate instances showing how the cultural policy followed from such motive succeeded in infiltrating and extending its influence through racial communities of Asia. Observe, for instance, what Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State for war, says in his "The Far Eastern Crisis" regarding the American achievement in China through its cultural policy:

> "The most widespread interest of our people in China is not commercial, although our commerce with that country is of long standing and of late years has been rapidly growing. Our most general information of China has come through quite a different channel. It came through the great missionary movement—religious, educational and medical—which had been carried on in China for nearly a century by the churches and humanitarian organizations of this country. The breadth and influence of that movement have not always been adequately appreciated by historians.
>
> "Throughout those years, in almost every fair-sized American community, particularly throughout our Northeastern and mid-Western states, there had been situated one or more churches, each of which was in whole or in part supporting one or more foreign missionaries, a large percentage of whom were working in China. The news of the work of these missionaries coming through their reports and letters reached a large number of our people living in almost every quarter of the land. To many of them the progress of this work was one of their keenest interests. They followed the details of Chinese progress as reported to them by their missionaries and thus acquired a humanitarian interest of a quite personal character in that land and its people.
>
> "Side by side with his movement another smaller but very significant one had been carried on by the Chinese themselves when they had sent to the schools and colleges of this country for education a large number of their most promising young men and women. When I was a boy at Philips Academy at Andover in the early eighties, several of those Chinese students were my schoolmates.
>
> "They were respected and well liked at the school. One of them indeed became a school hero when, as center of our baseball team, he won the annual game with our great rival school at Exeter by a timely three-base hit! In later years he returned to us as the Chinese Minister at Washington. Such Chinese students were being educated at schools and colleges throughout this country, and many of them have since become leaders in Nationalist Government of China or in key positions in its educational and professional life."

Thus, through two channels of contact did the United States gain its foothold in China. The same American statesman explains the policy saying that "it was not rooted in our commercial instincts, but rather in our political and humanitarian idealism." However that may be, their idealism developed through two channels of contact, was in practice translated into the prosecution of politics by means only known by other names.

Successful results of the American policy are visible in various phases of Chinese life today. It is apparent in that China which has been worshipping American gods on bent knees. A deep sense of dependence on America and its people prevalent in no small sections of Chinese society is an outcome of the American cultural policy planted in Chinese soil and cultivated through many years. The esteem in which many Chinese hold American ideas and institutions and even the friendly sentiment they nurture for the American people cannot be explained only by the economic or military policies followed by the American Government.

The American cultural policy, however, was directed by the desire for peaceful invasion of Asia. Its motive being such, this policy aimed at the assimilation of the people among which it was propagated. And the policy of assimilation was consistently followed under the plan of stressing the American superiority in material civilization. The towering structure of material achievement was so impressed on Chinese minds that they should be crushed under its sheer weight. The plan, in a word, aimed at conquest of cultural force. The influence of the "cultural policy" followed by America and other countries was directed, not to aid and promote the racial consciousness and freedom of Asiatic peoples, but rather to reduce them to a state of abject submission under the force of mental oppression. The cultural policy has been applied as an opiate to the minds that should not be stirred.

The cultural policy Japan is to follow in the interest of new order construction for East Asia should be against, and curative of, the baneful influence of this narcotic. The antidote should be applied first of all by awakening minds to those characteristic features of life and thought which are rooted in histories and developments of Asiatic peoples. On these foundation stones they should be helped and aided to build up their own orders of cultural life and progress.

To make such enterprise effectual and successful there should be full interchanges and interacts of racial influences among peoples of East Asia. And this racial conversation should primarily be based on and aimed at mutual understanding amongst these peoples. It is important that our culture should be understood by other peoples of Asia, but this understanding should come without coercion or compulsion. Just as our own culture should be respected by others, so histories and traditions of China, Thailand and India should demand our respect. Each race should be given full opportunity to erect its own edifice of cultural achievement upon its own history and tradition. Such cultural development will be possible where the direction is not arbitrary but natural, and motivated by true humanitarian idealism and free from political ambition. The true union of Asiatic peoples must come first through their cultural intercourse, and next through political and economic accord, eventually leading to Asia under a new order.

JAPANESE SETTLERS' ACTIVITIES BIG CONTRIBUTION TO FILIPINOS

Development of Industries on Islands Owes to Japan; Interests in Past and Future Analyzed

By ATSUSHI KIMURA

Condensed from the Taiheiyo, November issue, 1941, and translated by Contemporary Opinions

Japanese residents in the Philippine Islands are suffering from dual economic pressure of the asset freezing and the export restrictions on the part of the Commonwealth Government, and there is no denying but that the activities of the Japanese residents in that country have been very much restrained.

There are approximately 29,000 Japanese residents in the Philippine Islands, which is about 19 per cent of the total foreign residents. Davao has the largest Japanese population, numbering in all approximately 17,000, 80 per cent of which are cultivating hemp; there are more than a dozen Japanese grammar schools there, with a total attendance of well over 2,000 pupils, and there are also some girls' schools.

Manila has the second largest Japanese population reaching about 3,000, all of whom are in different walks of life. Besides, several hundred each Japanese are living in Cebu, Iloilo and Baguio. All these Japanese are mixing with the native people in all fields of life.

Mutual Solidarity

One of the most salient features of the Japanese settlers in the Philippines is that they are associating with the natives with open hearts and are realizing the principle of mutual solidarity. Such conditions are rarely to be seen with Japanese settlers in other parts of the world. The Japanese residents in the islands fully understand the Filipinos. Other foreign residents, such as Britons, Americans and Spanish, are showing superiority complex toward the Filipinos, while the Japanese are treating them on an equal footing without the slightest discrimination.

To make matters easier, in recent years the Filipinos came to have a much better understanding of Japan and the Japanese. A large number of Filipinos used to come to Japan either for sight-seeing or on inspection trips, while large groups of students also used to visit Japan in March or April annually. Almost without exception, they returned friends of Japan, and distributed report of their impressions among their friends in the form of pamphlets.

However, the writer does not mean to say that there is a complete absence of anti-Japanese elements. The great number of anti-Japanese bills annually introduced in the National Assembly reminds us of the discriminatory immigration issue of some 20 years ago in California, over which the U.S.-Japanese diplomats relations were critically strained. Behind these anti-Japanese movements are complex and intricate causes, and it is unwarrantable to view them wholly as a manifestation of anti-Japanese feelings of the entire Filipinos.

Influences Behind Scenes

The influences working behind the scenes may be traced to (1) capitalists who find it more profitable to depend upon the United States; (2) the ambitious who are anxious to rise to prominence by playing up to America; (3) professional politicians who want to fish in troubled waters; and (4) to radical chauvinists. These people are a small minority, and their voices and conducts should not be taken to represent the will of the Filipinos.

President Manuel L. Quezon and his associates are taking every possible precaution to see that none of the foolish anti-Japanese bills are passed by the National Assembly, and for this reason most of them are voted down. On the contrary, those which have become laws are bringing pressure to bear upon the activities of the Japanese residents, and in some cases, for instance, the fishery industry, fatal blows have been dealt with, but from the standpoint of the Filipinos there are just reasons for these restrictions which are not motivated by any antagonistic sentiment.

Then the question arises as to what economic influence the Japanese settlers have in the islands. The total amount of investments of Japanese residents, according to official statistics of the U.S. Army, as of January 1932 aggregates $3,253,000, but this seems to be a great under-estimation. The total amount of investments of Japanese, including those put in arable land, should be only a little less than those invested by Britons or Spanish, and should be around $40,000,000 in round figures.

In the field of agriculture the cultivation of hemp tops the list of Japanese investments, the acreage being 125,000 amounting to 8,840,000 pesos in value in 1935. This figure should have been trebled or even quadripled by this time. The amount of hemp raised by Japanese reaches 80 per cent of the total output of hemp in Davao and 48 per cent of the total production of the Philippines.

Quality of Hemp

Hemp has been a special product of the Islands since of old, but the quality was inferior. However, ever since Japanese began to cultivate it in Davao in 1904, the quality of Davao hemp was yearly improved upon and it has now become far superior to those raised in other parts of the Islands, so much so that the hemp produced in other districts has been driven out of the American market by Davao hemp.

Besides hemp, Japanese are growing coconuts and vegetables, but their investments in these lines are comparatively small. In the basin near Baguio there are approximately 70 Japanese families, raising vegetables, who are supplying 50 per cent of the vegetables consumed by the whole of Manila.

In the field of forestry, Americans and Filipinos occupy first and second positions, while Japanese rank third. The P.I. authorities do not like the advance of Japanese in the timber industry and are disinclined to renew the existing lease, for which reason no optimism can be held as to the future of the Japanese settlers engaged in this industry. Moreover, owing to a sudden decrease in the export of timber to Japan from the Islands due to the adoption of the import quota system in this country for lumber and also to the shortage of bottoms, the Japanese residents in the timber business are reportedly in a very tight corner.

Export Control

In the mining industry, there has always been little activity of Japanese, with the exception that some of them have been exporting chrome, manganese, iron and other minerals to Japan, but this business is now gone due to the enforcement of the export control by the Commonwealth Government.

The fishery industry had remained dormant until Japanese settlers opened the eyes of the Filipinos to this lucrative enterprise. But the P.I. Government got jealous of the boom enjoyed by the Japanese fishermen.

As to trade, Japanese bazaars have spread all over the Islands, cutting into the Chinese markets due to the low cost of Japanese goods. However, of late, owing to the difficulty of getting these goods from Japan, coupled by the intensified campaign for consumption of domestic goods, Japanese traders have also been hard hit.

During the past seven or eight years Japanese manufacturing enterprises there made remarkable progress, especially in the manufacture of rubber shoes, hosiery goods, beer and cakes, due to the fact that almost prohibitive tariff rates were levied upon the importation of these items. These manufacturing enterprises are mostly carried on with Japanese-Filipino joint capital.

The future of Japanese residents in the P.I. looks very gloomy in the light of the foregoing description, but the independence of the Islands in 1945 promises well for the future of Japanese settlers. The United States intends to demand economic independence of the Philippine Commonwealth simultaneously with the granting of political independence, but due to the fact that the Islands in the past have been hanging too much on the purse of America, the P.I. industries are foredoomed to collapse, if the country is cast off on its own.

Exclusive Purchase

Accordingly, the P. I. Government launched an intensive campaign for the application of conventional duties on the basis of a reciprocal treaty. However, as there is no doubt that America will raise its import duties on the Philippine products gradually, the latter will be compelled to seek markets in other countries. The export of sugar which is a principal item of exports to the United States will become very difficult in future, in which case it will have to divert the sugar-cane plantations to some other crops. Cotton is about the only thing which can replace sugar-canes, and for this reason cotton growing might become widespread in the P. I. If so, it is to be easily imagined Japan will be about the only country that can exclusively buy raw cotton from islanders.

There is a considerable doubt whether the P. I. will be able to maintain the closed door policy permanently. Presumably, the ultimate object lies not in the security of independence only but in becoming a first rate Power by increasing its wealth. In order to increase the wealth of the country, there is no other alternative but to enhance its industries by developing natural resources.

As the capital at the disposal of the Filipinos is inadequate to meet the demand, they are bound to invite foreign capital. The Japanese have proved that they have not the least idea of exploiting the Filipinos, and if the Filipinos have a mind for Japanese capital, we will be too pleased to participate in the development of natural resources as true friends, so that the Commonwealth can really become a first class Power.

Vocabulary

He has a way of being shy with boys
And girls his own age. Children point and say
"The cat has got his tongue!" He does not cry
Or run away from gibes; he stands his ground.
In awkward silence. Spoken words are not
His armor of defense, but when alone
He finds his voice with readiness and talks
To dogs and horses, to the birds and trees.
Words are not shining weapons to be used
Against his fellow-man. To him a word
Is the soft glow of fire, and his thoughts
Are like the nesting swallow, gentle, still:
Or light caress of wind upon the hill.

Insect Zoo for State Fair

A new kind of a zoo is being assembled by entomologists at the Geneva (N.Y.) Experimental Station. Its exhibits will be living insects. Insects that cause damage in orchards and gardens as well as some of the monstrosities of the insect world will be shown, the latter including the greatly elongated "walkingstick" and insects that imitate leaves. Ant and cricket colonies will be arranged so that they are open for inspection. An observation beehive has been arranged so the industrious insects can seen bringing in and storing food and administering to the queen. Each exhibit of destructive insects will include information about the best control methods.

Publications Received

Japan's Electric Power

J.E.A. CATALOGUE (The General Catalogue of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of Japan) in English. Publishers, the Japan Electric Association, Tokyo. With illustrations, pp. 630.

The Japan Electric Association with its building at No. 3, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, has just published the second English edition of the general catalogue of electrical machinery and apparatus to meet the demand of traders interested in electrical products. The second edition is the revised and enlarged version in large octavo size of the catalogue published in 1938.

The new catalogue is beautifully executed with stiff cloth covers, containing 630 pages of heavy, glossy paper. The explanations for each item of electrical product is accompanied by several excellent illustrations, affording traders graphic ideas of the goods in which they may be interested.

The electrical products enumerated in the catalogue are classified into 14 categories, including heavy current machineries, measuring instruments, telephone and telegraph equipment, wireless telephone and telegraph equipment, parts and accessories of radio equipment, batteries, electric wiring devices, illumination apparatus, electric appliances, electric tools, wires and cables, insulating materials, porcelain insulators and miscellaneous. The catalogue is suffixed with 23 pages of subject index, catalogue number index and list of advertisement for the convenience of users.

Benefits Substantial

The Japan Electric Association undertook the publication of the catalogue in English for the first time in 1938 with a view to eliminate inconveniences which arose from the lack of proper understanding on the part of traders in their dealing with each other. The benefits gained by the industry from this effort during the past three years have been substantial. Encouraged by this success, the management of the association undertook to put out the second edition in the more comprehensive form to provide the traders with a thorough understanding and appreciation of electrical goods produced in Japan. The catalogue is within reach of all who are interested, the organization having distributed it among prominent traders, consuls, chambers of commerce and industrial concerns all over the world.

In Japan, all kinds and varieties of electrical goods are produced, according to the editor of the catalogue, and it is practically impossible to list them all in the limited number of pages in the catalogue. It was for this reason that he selected some of the typical and general models only. Special efforts were also made, he says, to introduce a wide range of electrical products which are common and generally accepted as indispensable to the world of industry at large in preference to record making inventions. A few record making inventions, however, are also included as an endorsement to show that the Japanese electrical industry has attained a high stage of development.

The Japan Electric Association was established in 1921, and at present stands as one of the foremost organizations of the kind in the field, that is electric supply, railway, manufacturing industry, electro-chemical industry, in Japan. The products listed in the catalogue are only a small portion of Japan's manufactures and the association solicits inquiries for further information regarding products not included in the catalogue.

Enterprise Begins in 1887

Japan's electric power enterprise was begun in 1887 with the development of the steam plant. But today, hydro-electric plants greatly out-number the latter. This is due to the fact that the island Empire, facing the great Pacific Ocean and bent like a bow with a high backbone, has numerous watersheds and an abundance of rainfall, providing the country with the most economical and ideal means for the development of hydro-electric power.

The total essential transmission lines of 44,000 volts and over amount to 20,000 kilometers, and as trunk line, 220,000 volts of super-high tension is used. Electric light distribution records throughout the whole nation's 11,600 cities, towns and villages show that at present over 90 per cent of the families in the country are in possession of such facilities. Compared to European, American and other countries, Japan's record is by far the highest. She also possesses a higher index in electric power distribution.

Due to this abundance of natural sources of power, Japan's electric power enterprises are chiefly operated by hydro force. Furthermore, these enterprises are run on a high economic principle and each power plant and substation is supervised and controlled under a rational and monistic control system. Under these advantages, Japan has been able to develop its electrical industry to the very high stage of development backed by a combination of excellent engineering, the complete machinery and equipment necessary for the rational and large scale production of high quality electric goods.

The Last Word

The chap was considering buying a home of his own and the real estate salesman was taking him to look over a place that was up for sale. Upon arriving there the salesman said:

"Here we are, the latest thing in homes."

"Yes?" questioned the prospect.

"Yes," asserted the salesman, "garage for three cars with built-in living room."

Just Because

"Why do you weep over the sorrows of people in whom you have no interest when you go to the theater?" asked the man.

"I don't know," replied the woman. "Why do you cheer wildly when a man with whom you are not acquainted slides safely into second base?"

JAPAN'S SCIENCE HOLDS DISTINGUISHED HISTORY

Produced Great Men Who Made Lasting Contributions

By TERUKO TANAKA
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

The preparation for the rapid advance of science in Japan began almost at the dawn of the nation's modern history. Even under the policy of seclusion of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the students of science have toiled patiently with zeal preparing the way for a systematic introduction of western science which later led to the present progress.

Looking back to ancient times, as in other countries, the study of useful plants and medicine came first. In Nara, the old capital, was a botanical garden of medicinal herbs. At the end of the 8th century, the head of the Emperor's medicinal bureau wrote the oldest Japanese book on drugs. It is noteworthy that in the Nara and the following Heian period which correspond to the dark, medieval age in Europe, scientific learning was fostered as well as art and literature. For instance, toward the end of the 9th century, by an Imperial order, a great bibliography of books existing at the time was compiled. It included 160 medical books and 40 on drugs alone.

For centuries, independently of European learning, scholars were unwittingly paving the way for a later development of science with zeal and industry. Without any of the scientific explanations of today skilled workmen were advancing toward perfection through their experience. It is pointed out by a metallurgist today in the scientific study of the old Japanese sword that over a thousand years ago the true nature of iron was known by the sword maker of that time. In the forge, a remarkable steel was produced and turned into a fine strong blade by the master swordsmith. He was carrying on a sort of steel industry though only on a small scale, producing a kind of steel that might excel the products of modern science.

Study of Natural Investigation

A great advance in the study of natural investigation came at the beginning of the Yedo period. In Japan at this time which is a little more than a century after the discovery of the New World and the new Sea Route to India intercourse with the Portuguese and Spaniards which had begun in the middle of the 16th century was now forbidden, by the national policy. This resulted in the sleep of Japan to the eyes of the outside world until the opening of the country 87 years ago.

After the introduction of the great work on materia medica, Pents'ao Kammu of China, at the time of the first Tokugawa Shogun the many commentaries were written and original Japanese writings on natural history studies began to appear. Outstanding among them is "Yamato Honzo" written by Kaibara Ekiken a great naturalist. He was at the same time philosopher, man of letters, physician, geographer and historian.

In this era, the samurai was in power and looked down on merchant with their handling of figures—therefore on mathematical studies. Yet curiously, "Wasan" or mathematics in Japan grew as a cultural pleasure pursued in secret as a sort of game or art. The development of Japanese mathematics reached its climax through the genius of Seki Kowa, the foremost mathematician of Yedo in the 17th century.

Quite independently of European mathematics, he newly established a written system of algebra called Endanjitsu and Tenzanjitsu extending elementary Chinese algebra. Seki's higher mathematics was extended by his followers to the extent comparable with differential and integral calculus. This "Wasan" flourished for nearly two centuries. The later decline of Japanese mathematics was not because of the superiority of European mathematics but rather because the western type was the basis of the newly prized western sciences.

Record of Cancer Operation

The introduction of the science of the West came through Dutch physicians stationed with the Dutch traders near Nagasaki during the period when all other Western traders were kept out of Japan. Thus there arose the Dutch school of surgery. The Japanese did not lack in ingenuity, for 36 years before the first European doctor used anaesthetics there is a record of cancer operation in this country in which anaesthetics were administered.

Further encouragement for the Dutch science came from the eighth Shogun Yoshimune in the middle of the Yedo period. Attracted by the astronomy of a Dutch book in his library he lifted the ban on the study of the Dutch language in 1720. New zest for Western science rose after the translation of a Dutch work on anatomy by a group of doctors headed by Maeno Ryotaku. These men were greatly impressed with the surprising similarity of the illustrations in the book with their own anatomical observations, and undertook the epochmaking task of translating the first European work into Japanese. From that time the Dutch language was studied by many of the leading doctors and the knowledge of Western science was extended beyond the field of medicine alone.

No doubt the most revolutionary and startling idea imported was Calpernicus' geocentric theory. It was introduced about 200 years after Calpernicus, but students of science were most anxious to comprehend it. Such a man was Asada, a man in Government employ. He retired from service to prove it for himself, until he was satisfied enough to teach the new theory to his disciples.

Father of Electricity

There are many scientists who were drawn to the study of science leaving other trades. The Japanese Benjamin Franklin, Hashimoto Sokichi was originally an umbrella maker. So attracted was he by the study of electricity after seeing a model of an electric friction machine that he was determined to be a scholar. He studied an electric storm from a pine tree in his garden, and afterward published results of the first systematic study of electricity in Japan.

Hiraga Gennai was a noted inventor and promoter of industry who made a fireproof asbestos coat, a specially designed magnetic needle for use in mines, and an electric generating machine designed for a medical treatment and many other things. Though these may seem crude to us today they would have been considered ingenius devices in any country, a century and a half ago. Strange as it may seem, Gennai was a dramatist as well.

The great genius in surveying, Ino Chukei was until 50 years old, a sake or a wine merchant, forced into that business to help the fortune of the family which had adopted him. Free at last to pursue the studies of mathematics and astronomy which he loved since his youth, he came to Yedo. Then soon he was seized with the desire to survey the land of Ezo, the present Hokkaido.

After completing the map, he spent the next 18 years surveying the entire coast line of Japan. Of the accuracy of Chukei's work is told a story that shortly before the Restoration when a British ship requested a permission to survey the navigation course between Yokohama and Shimonoseki results of the new survey already undertaken agreed so astonishingly with the old map of Chukei shown by the Tokugawa Government that a further survey was found unnecessary and discontinued.

To the early development of the science of old Japan made by these great men and their contemporaries back in the time of the national seclusion, new Japan owes its modern progress. Mindful of the old time spirit of unceasing toil of overcoming difficulties, the scientists of today are endeavoring to meet the present day needs. However, this desire of developing our national resources to the highest degree may prove an added incentive to a greater advancement, through which the workers of science in Japan may make unique contribution to the world endowed with the rich inheritance of the Science of Old Japan.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

A luncheon party under the sponsorship of the War and Navy Ministers and the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs was held at noon Monday at the Navy Club, Shiba-ku, in celebration of the new pact signed between Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Japan was represented by 43 dignitaries including Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, while Germany was represented by 10 high officials, including German Ambassador General Eugen Ott, Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker. Italy was represented by six high officials, including Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, and Rear-Admiral Carlo Balsamo.

The Royal Afghan Legation in Tokyo on Monday received the sad news from home of the death of the Queens' Mother. Japanese and foreign friends wishing to offer expressions of sympathy and condolence are asked to sign the book at the Legation today between 1 and 4 p.m.

Mr. F. X. da Silva e Souza, Consul for Portugal at Kobe, has announced that all Portuguese citizens residing in the Kansai are advised to carry their certificates of nationality in person. He further announces that full information regarding registration of residence promulgated by the Home Minister can be obtained at the consular office.

The president of the Tokyo Women's Club regrets to announce that as yet it has been impossible to make any arrangements regarding the club library whereby books will be available to members as usual. However, further investigations are being made in regard to the matter.

At a special meeting of the faculty of Doshisha University, Kyoto, held last Friday it was decided to close the Amherst dormitory and the "Friend Peace House" both of which were donated to the university by American supporters.

Moved by the victories of the Imperial Japanese forces since the outbreak of the war with America and Britain several foreigners in Kobe have made monetary contributions to the Army and Navy through the Sannomiya Police Station: Mr. W. Westphalen (German); Mr. F. Denkiraun (Moroccan); Mr. A. Tahir (Tartar); Mr. A. Poletaieff (White Russian). The Federation of the Chinese Barber Association also made a donation of ¥100 to the national defense fund through the Foreign Office.

Dr. W. Homberg, of the Roechling Steel Works, Kobe, contributed ¥600 to the Japanese Army and Navy for the national defense fund on Sunday.

More than 1,000 telegrams, letters and resolutions of gratitude and encouragement were received by Premier General Hideki Tojo and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, during the first four days of the war between Japan and America and Britain.

Mr. R. P. Yves Cossard, missionary, will speak on "En Route Avec le Poete Basho" at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, today at 5 p.m.

The Catholic University in Peking requested all American members of the teaching staff to resign upon the taking over of the school by the Japanese forces. The University faculty has pledged allegiance to Japan.

A patriotic rally in observance of the Imperial Rescript will be held by the Tokyo Prefecture Japan Dentist Association today at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan-shita, at 1 p.m.

The fifth meeting of the Women's Society for the study of the present situation will be held at the Society office on Wednesday from 1:30 to 4 p.m. The special subject for discussion will be the Consumption and Distribution of Supplies.

A resolution suspending all full members of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club whose countries are at war with Japan was passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of the club on Sunday afternoon.

Members affected by this ruling will be suspended as absent members until the conclusion of hostilities.

The Y.C. and A.C. executive committee announced at the meeting that until further notice the club will be closed every day at 7:30 p.m.

Sports activities at the club over the weekend consisted of a basketball game and a soccer match, with the home teams winning both contests.

On Saturday afternoon the club basketball quintet defeated a team comprised of Yokohama middle school old boys, 63 to 46, while on Sunday afternoon a Y.C. and A.C. soccer eleven took the measure of St. Joseph's College by 3 to 1.

In the casaba contest the visitors gave the winners a hard fight in the first half but trailed by 30 to 20 at the interval. After play was resumed the home squad gradually increased its advantage, outscoring the former students by 33 to 26.

In the association football match the Y.C. and A.C. scored two goals in the initial stanza while blanking the St. Joseph's eleven. Both teams obtained a point in the second half.

Club committee members in charge of sports announced on Sunday that the tennis, badminton and table tennis tournaments are being postponed indefinitely.

A meeting of the Japan Silk Yarn Science Society will be held at the Sanshi Kaikan (Silk Reeling Industry Hall), Yurakucho, today at 6:30 p.m.

The first term of the present school year at the St. John's Institute for foreign boys will close on Tuesday, December 23. Regular classes will be resumed for the Middle Term on Thursday, January 8, at 9 a.m.

Due to the present international situation the Kobe Club and the Kobe Masonic Club have been ordered closed.

The Nisei Association of Japan has moved into its new office at 48 Aoyama Minami-cho, 1 Chome. All Nisei who are in need of help or advice are asked to get in touch with Mr. Soyen Yamashita, General Secretary of the Association at this address.

A special concert by the New Symphony Orchestra of Tokyo will be given at the Nagoya Public Hall, Nagoya, 7 p.m. today, under the auspices of the Nagoya Music Society. Kazuo Yamada will direct the program, which includes Mozart's Symphony No. 41 in C major ("Jupiter" Symphony); Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major ("Emperor" Concerto), and Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Tannhaeuser." Miss Sonoko Inoue will appear as the piano soloist.

Under the joint auspices of the National Defense Ski Research Society, the

(Continued on Page 4)

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, [illegible] 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "America's Oriental Invasion History," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by General Ikutaro Inouye, retired: Patriotic March Recital by Shingo Endo: "Shout to All Asia Race!" (Yonejiro Noguchi) and others.
8:00 News: "Beethoven's No. 8 Symphony."
10:00 News: Juvenile hour.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Economic Life in Winning the War," by Kei Fujioka.
11:00 National School Hour: Stirring music and songs; "Commander Hirose" (Education Ministry) and others by Tokyo Children's Chorus under the direction of Nakajiro Sekiguchi.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Japan Broadcasting Chorus with Music Accompaniment by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Yuzuru Ike.
12:40 Lecture by General Hideki Tojo, Premier, relayed from the Hibiya Public Hall. (Strengthen Air Defense Spirits, Grand Lecture Meeting.)
1:00 Narration; "Beat Down" (H. Uyeda) and others by Ma[illegible]yuki Mori.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Ready for Enemies Without Arms."
2:00 National School Hour: Talk on "Let's Fight, the Time Has Come," by Commander Shunji Uyeda.
3:30 Music for workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Talk on "Wartime National Education," by Masanori Oshima.

—Evening—

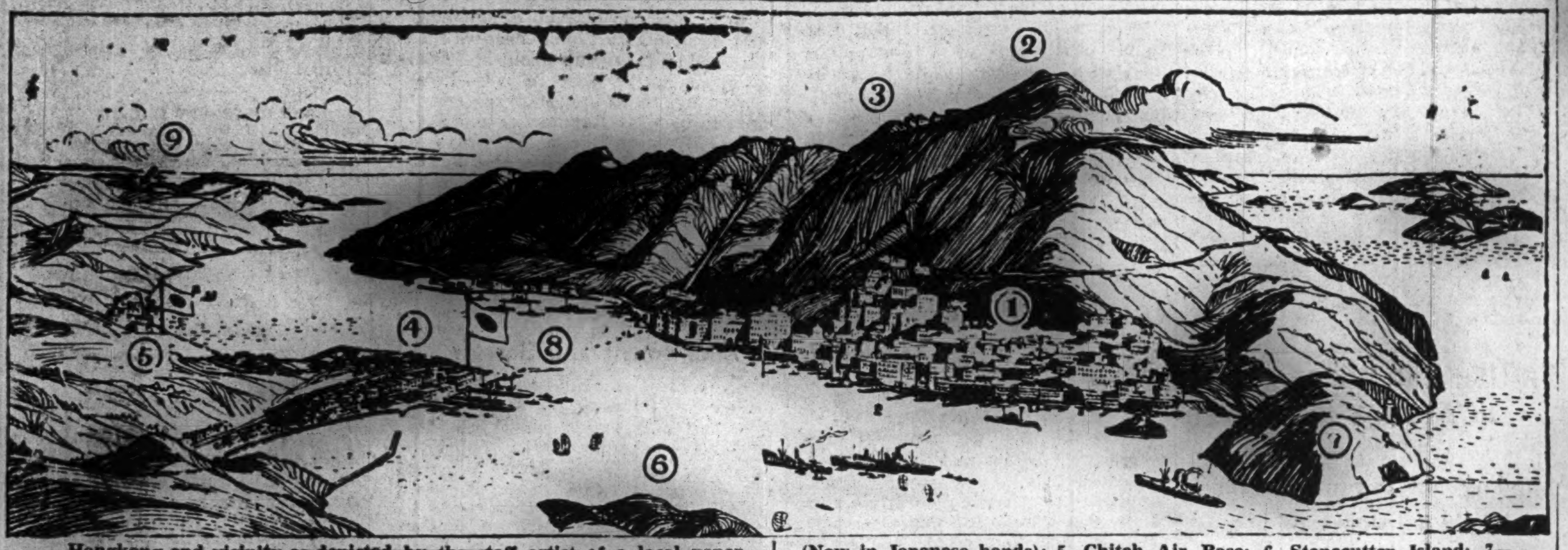
6:00 Little nation's hour: News; Talk on "Blitzkrieg Planes," by Captain Keizo Matsushima.
6:30 "Our Determination" Series; "Listen-in to the Streets," (Phonofilm).
7:00 Time: Speeches at the 78th Imperial Diet to be heard by phonofilms; Premier's Speech on Administrative policy, War and Navy Ministers' War Situation Reports; News.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Noh Play Song "Churei" or "Loyal Souls" by Tetsunojo Kanze and other Kanze School Noh players.
9:00 News: Organ solo by Toraji Onaka "German Marches," and others.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation News.
11:00 News.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,337 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Scene of Big Japanese Drive



Hongkong and vicinity as depicted by the staff artist of a local paper. Legend: 1—Hongkong; 2—Victoria Peak; 3—Austin Range; 4—Kowloon (Now in Japanese hands); 5—Chiteh Air Base; 6—Stonecutter Island; 7—Green Island; 8—Navy Base; 9—Bias Bay.

ISLAND OF GUAM FULLY OCCUPIED IN 3-DAY ATTACK

U.S. Outpost Now Completely in Hands of Japanese Navy and Army Forces

HONGKONG BLASTED

Island Being Furiously Pounded From Land and Air—Nichols Field in Philippines Again Raided by Air Force—Manila to Evacuate Women, Children

Complete occupation of Guam Island by the Japanese land and sea forces on December 12 was formally announced by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters at 11:05 a.m. today. The announcement reads:

"The Imperial Army and Navy, completing mopping up operations, completely occupied Guam Island on December 12. The island was attacked by our forces while large-scale fortifications were under construction, which were reportedly planned to be finished by February next year. It had been expected that great difficulties would be accompanied in the attack after its completion."

The island has fallen into the Japanese hands after only a three-day attack and is the first complete occupation of enemy stronghold since the opening of the current war.

From Land and Air

Domei

KOWLOON, December 15.—Following up yesterday's heavy attack on Hongkong Island which has now been completely isolated, Japanese warplanes effectively bombed the island in successive waves from 8 a.m. today. The island had a daylong alarm today.

Simultaneously, Japanese artillery at 10:20 a.m. started intense bombardment of the enemy fortress at Mohsingling on the island and completely reduced it. The artillery also showered military establishments at the eastern tip of the island with heavy caliber shells, causing heavy damage.

Nichols Field Again Hit

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 15.—The Japanese vigorous offensive in the Philippines from this morning was shifted to energetic activities of the air force in the afternoon, said the Manila broadcast heard here at 5 p.m. today.

The Japanese air force this afternoon roared over Nichols airfield and its neighborhood, raining bombs over the area, the broadcast disclosed.

Women, Children to Evacuate

Domei

SAIGON, December 15.—Manila broadcast intercepted here this afternoon disclosed that all women and children will be evacuated from the city. According to the same broadcast, the Red Cross Society there will make an outlay of $15,000,000 necessary for the projected withdrawal of the women and children.

Quick Surrender Hoped

King George VI, in his personal message addressed to the Governor-General of Hongkong a few days ago, is said to have ordered him to defend the island of Hongkong to the bitter end, according to a Yomiuri dispatch reaching here from Canton.

Following the rejection by the Governor-General of the Japanese advice for surrender without resistance, the Japanese offensive by artillery and air forces has been intensified every minute. With enemy military establishments in the island crumbling one after another, the fall of Hongkong is now believed to be a matter of few days.

Enveloped completely by the Japanese forces and exposed under furious barrage of artillery and bombing attacks, the entire island of Hongkong is now said to be thrown into utter confusion. Fires of incendiary origin are reported to have been raging in several places from Victoria Center to the vicinity of Happy Valley, according to a special Canton dispatch of Nichi Nichi.

According to another report available here, indescribable confusion has been prevailing among 1,500,000 citizens of Hongkong, who have been wishing the fall of island into the Japanese hands as quickly as possible. Although there is a stock of rice for the coming six months, shortage of canned foods and vegetables is reported to have become extremely acute. Plundering and rioting by the citizens have broken out in various parts of the city. Although additional 2,000 policemen were recruited recently, they are unable to control the

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY GRACES OPENING OF 78TH EXTRAORDINARY DIET; TOJO, SHIMADA REPORT ON WAR

Response to Imperial Message Approved by Both Houses

NAVY, ARMY ACTIONS TOLD

Thanks Resolution to Fighting Forces and War Dead Passed —Bills Studied

The opening ceremony of the 78th extraordinary Diet session was held today at 11 a.m. in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

After the ceremony, the House of Representatives decided on the response to the Message from the Throne, and adjourned, omitting the election of the chief of the committees and the standing committee members.

The House of Peers, in the meantime, opened its plenary session at 2 p.m., when they also passed on the response to the Message from the Throne. Then, Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo delivered their administrative speeches, in which they clarified the fundamental policy of the Japanese Empire in carrying through the War of Greater East Asia.

War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shimada made reports on the activities of the Japanese Army and Navy in their attack against the United States and Britain.

The war reports were followed by the unanimous approval of the resolution to express gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy as well as to the souls of the war-dead. The House, then, went into deliberation on the bills for the supervision of the enemy property and the wartime criminal law.

The House of Representatives reopened its plenary session at 4 p.m., and heard the administrative speeches of the Premier, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister. After approving the decision to express gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy and the souls of the war dead, they entered upon deliberations on the bills for wartime insurance, the issuance of national bonds, and the regulation of public opinion and publication, which were referred to the committee sessions.

Mission of Special Diet

A historical extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet—the first since the Japanese nation launched itself in the War of Greater East Asia—has been summoned, says the Hochi.

The accomplishment of the supreme mission has been endowed with a meaning of unparalled significance with the assumption of the mission of establishing a new order in the world instead of the former new order in East Asia revolving around the China affair. The people of Japan must strengthen their resolve to reach this new horizon.

Since the broadside first rumbled over the waters of the Pacific on December 8, the Japanese sea and land forces have trampled over the area formerly considered impregnable by the enemy nations. During the one-week period, the Japanese Empire forces destroyed the mainstay of the American fleet in Hawaii and the British Far Eastern fleet off the coast of Malaya and successfully landed on the Philippines and in the Malay Federated States. Then a few days ago, it captured Kowloon. Now Hongkong is dangerously surrounded by the Japanese men-of-war and cannons, in the front and in the rear. Its days are numbered.

These unprecedented military achievements, incomparable in the annals of history, are due to the vigorous, Spar-

(Continued on Page 4)

Salvador, Colombia Now on Freeze List For Inimical Actions

The Finance Ministry has decided to apply the foreigners' assets freezing regulations to the Republics of El Salvador, of Central America, and Colombia, of South America, under the date of December 16, in view of El Salvador's declaration of war and of Colombia's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, reports Domei.

U.S. FACES SHORTAGE OF VITAL MATERIALS

With Supply Routes Cut, America Must Go Without Tin, Rubber, Hemp, Etc.

The weakness in the American defense system due to the lack of major war materials, such as chrome, manganese, Manila hemp, mica, quinine, rubber, silk, tin and tungsten is giving the United States Government one of its biggest worries, Domei reports.

"The United States has had to depend on outside sources for the greater portion of its chrome which is the main ingredient in the manufacture of stainless steel. In 1938, its import of this product aggregated 350.000 tons which it obtained mainly from southern Africa, the Philippine Islands and New Caledonia. It has been reliably estimated that its present stock will only last a little over a year.

"During peace time, the United States has looked upon the Soviet Union, India, Gold Coast and southern Africa for 90 per cent of its manganese supply. Its consumes 36 per cent of the world's production of this mineral. According to the announcement of the Office of Production Management in May of this year, the United States has 16 months' reserve of this product.

Faces Rope Shortage

"The United States obtained all its manila hemp from the Philippines, particularly Davao. No effective substitutes have been found for this product which goes into the making of ropes. With the Philippine trade cut off from the United States, the American navy is going to run short of ropes.

"Seventy-five per cent of the world's production of mica is supplied by India. The United States is reported to have sufficient supply of this material to meet national demands for a period of a little over a year.

"Quinine is a monopoly of the South Seas islands. It is processed from the chinchona bark and is one of the best drugs in combating malaria. About 90 to 95 per cent of the world's supply is found in the Netherlands East Indies, with the Philippine Islands and Peru furnishing the remainder. Needless to say, the United States imports all its supplies of quinine.

"Rubber, is one of the most important war materials for which the United States has had to depend on foreign

(Continued on Page 2)

Tomeoka Warns People Not to Over-Indulge In Felicitations Over Victories of Japanese

The people in Tokyo should not indulge too much in felicitations over the victory of the Imperial forces, warned Chief Sachio Tomeoka of the Metropolitan Police, Monday, in his oral statement.

"It is much to be congratulated upon," the statement said, "that the Tokyo people seem fully prepared to undergo all privations under emergency. During the week after the outbreak of the war, we failed to notice any circulation of groundless rumors or the hoarding of commodities, of any serious nature. This shows, I am glad to say, the firm resolution on the part of the citizens to fight the war out at all cost.

"There is, however, a tendency among some quarters that the reports of the repeated victories of the Imperial forces are being taken as an intoxicant. The intoxication is likely to lead these people to relaxation, which should be strictly warned against now when productivity expansion is needed on all industries."

TWO CRUISERS SUNK BY FASCIST FLEET

Combined Axis Air Units Continue to Harass Enemy Columns in N. Africa

20 BRITISH CRAFT DOWNED

German Operations on Eastern Front Restricted Due to Intense Cold

Domei

ROME, December 15.—A British and a Dutch cruiser have been sunk in the Mediterranean by Italian naval forces, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, on the North African front. Axis forces have again repulsed British attacks on Bardia and Sollum, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy, the communique said.

Combined Italian and German air units successfully strafed British motorized columns and mechanized unit concentrations.

During yesterday's air engagements, a total of 20 British planes were said to have been shot down. Two Italian planes failed to return to their bases from the encounters, it was said.

The communique admitted that two Italian cruisers have been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. Most of the crews on both warships, however, were said to have been saved.

Nazi's Hold Grounds

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—With the intense cold and the recent announcement of termination of major operations on the Eastern Front, German troops yesterday confined themselves to holding their ground and repulsing sporadic attacks of Soviet troops, the High Command announced today. Sovere losses were said to have been inflicted on Soviet troops.

German aircraft units yesterday attacked Soviet troop concentrations in the Donetz Basin and bombed railway facilities between the Don and the Donets Rivers, the communique said.

German aircraft bombed Soviet tanks and supply columns in the central sector, inflicting "extremely serious" losses, while other air attacks were directed against Soviet troops in the Volkhov sector and along the Murmansk railway, the communique said.

In North Africa, Axis forces were said to have repulsed yesterday renewed British attacks. German Italian dive-bombers blasted British troop columns and battery positions to the southwest of Tobruk, it was said.

German naval artillery on the Atlantic coast yesterday shot down two British fighter planes, the communique said.

MORE JAPANESE DETAINED

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—More Japanese citizens have been detained by various Latin American countries and turned over to the United States Government officials, official German News Agency reported from Buenos Aires today.

Twenty-four Japanese were interned at Riobamba by the Ecuadorian Government, three at Havana by the Cuban Government and several Japanese cotton-raisers at New Blanco, near Puntarenas in Costa Rica, the report said.

U.S. Clamps on All News From Hawaii Fearing Effects of Gloomy Defeat Details

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—All news and information, as to the damage done to Honolulu by the Japanese air blitz, brought in by the first clipper ship to the United States, has been tightly clapped down, according to a Reuters' cable reaching here today from San Francisco.

The first clipper plane to arrive in San Francisco since the Japanese assault carried a capacity passenger list and the Government authorities fearing that their gloomy tales might cause a sensation in the United States have strictly prohibited all passengers from discussing the matter.

When the American Government authorities and the Pan American Airways were questioned by the Reuters correspondent, he was told that the passengers were deeply impressed by Hawaii's undaunted courage and determination to face what may come despite severe Japanese pounding.

California Declares Emergency

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—California has proclaimed a state of emergency to "protect the people in the state from war dangers," according to a report received here from San Francisco today.

The measure was said to have been necessitated by the fact that "enemy airplanes already have crossed United States territory," the report stated.

Hawaii Visitors Gagged

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Civilians returning from Hawaii to San Francisco by air are not allowed to report to reporters about their adventures or to tell the people in general of their experiences.

FRANCO-REICH MOVE CONCERN TO BRITISH

London Quarters Worried Over African Situation—U.S. May Send Troops

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—London circles are deeply concerned over the possible development in French-German collaboration, according to a report received here from the British capital today.

Despite optimistic communiques received from the Soviet Union London quarters were said to be greatly worried since close French-German collaboration would endanger the Democracies position in Africa as well as on the European continent, it was said.

Since the dismissal of General Maxime Weygand, Delegate-General to North Africa and Commander-in-Chief of Vichy forces in Africa, by the French Government, the United States has expressed increasing mistrust in Vichy, the report said.

Expression of this mistrust was said to have resulted in stopping of United States supplies to French North Africa and the occupation of bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana, the report stated.

Meantime, it has been learned that the British Government may form an allied general high command similar to that of the German High Command to meet any emergency that might arise.

Catroux at Cairo

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—General Georges Catroux, deputy for General Charles de Gaulle in Syria and Lebanon, has arrived at Cairo to attend the British-United States conference, according to a report received here from Ankara today.

While en route to Cairo from Damascus, General Catroux conferred with Sheik Tajeddin, the new President of Syria, presumably to discuss the incorporation of Syrian troops in the British Near East army, the report stated.

The report also said that President Roosevelt will send William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, and at present, his representative in the Near East, to attend the conference.

THAILAND MAKES CHANGE

Luang Vichitr-Vadhakarn Appointed Director of Publicity Board

Domei

BANGKOK, December 16.—In view of an urgent necessity of strengthening publicity organ vis-a-vis the grave national situation, the Thailand Government has today appointed Vice-Foreign Minister Luang Vichitr-Vadhakarn as concurrently director of the Publicity Bureau in succession to Major Vilas Osathanonda.

Major Vilas will henceforth take duties as President of the Thailand Maritime Navigation Company. He was hitherto known for his pro-British bias.

HARD BLOW STRUCK ON ENEMY IN SHANSI

All Bases in Lingchwan Area Taken—Forces Near Linghsien in Japanese Iron Net

Domei

TAIHUAN, Shansi Province, Dec. 15.—Starting operations to deal a hard blow to the enemy's 27th Army under command of Fan Han-chieh, crack units of the Japanese force crushed all the enemy bases in sectors around Lingchwan early this morning, and the Ito unit occupied Anyangtsun, seat of the enemy's 27th Army, situated ten kilometers east of Lingchwan, by 8 a.m. today.

In concert with this operation, other detachments of the Japanese force advanced northward from the direction of the Peking-Hankow Railway, crushing enemy troops at various points on the way, and formed today an iron cordon around the enemy in a sector west of Linhsien, near the border of Shansi Province, and are tightening the iron ring in collaboration with the air force.

Up to yesterday, the Japanese have captured 110 prisoners, with 352 enemy dead left behind, and have gained a booty of four mountain-guns, a heavy machine-gun, three light machine-guns, 97 rifles and many others.

Nanning Air-Raided

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, December 15.—Nanning, principal position in Kwangsi Province, today was mass-raided by Japanese army flying corps. The Japanese army aircraft in the raid released explosives upon the enemy airfield there and completely wrecked it with no loss on the part of the Japanese.

Chiang Aid Demanded

Domei

NANKING, December 15.—The British military attache stationed at Chungking on December 9 demanded the Chiang Kai-shek regime to fulfil its obligations under the East Asian military defense agreement among Britain, the United States and Chungking, information obtained here today revealed.

At the British demand, the information said, military leaders of the Chungking regime sat in emergency conference the same day and decided on the following measures:

1. Forwarding of Chungking force stationed in the vicinity of Shaokwan in Kwangtung to save Hongkong.
2. Cooperation to be extended by the Chungking troops in the direction of Lashio near the Yunnan-Burmese border in defending Rangoon.
3. One to three divisions of the Chiang's force to aid the British army in its invasion of Thailand.

U.S. Newsmen Seized

Domei

ROME, December 15.—The authorities have seized all American correspondents in Italy and have placed them under guard in a small hotel until further decisions are made regarding their imprisonment, it was learned today.

ABCD ENCIRCLEMENT BELIEVED BIG MYTH

Britain Must Now Defend Its Empire Alone—No Outside Help Possible

U.S. PLANS FRUSTRATED

American Strategy to Concentrate Naval Forces at Singapore Fails

Domei

BERNE, December 15.—The appalling unpreparedness of the United States and the hesitation of the Soviet Union has revealed that the ABCD front against the Axis Powers "is nothing but a scarecrow which has been created by bellicose politicians of the so-called Democracies, observers here asserted today.

Other quarters, however, have expressed their opinion that the days when the self-interested Governments have tried to resist Axis attacks and to launch a divided offensive against the Axis are over.

According to a London report which has been received here, British circles believe that Britain has undergone critical moments without active foreign help and that it must again defend alone vital points in its worldwide Empire.

Observers here have interpreted this report to indicate that the British Empire expects to face serious problems arising from French-German collaboration.

U.S. Plans Frustrated

Domei

ROME, December 15.—Admiral Bernotti, retired, naval commentator of Messagero, in commenting on the startling Japanese victory in the Pacific, today attached keen interest to Winston Churchill's admission that Great Britain must now rely on its own strength for its existence.

Because of the crushing blow inflicted by the Japanese naval forces on the British and United States fleets, the latter's plans to concentrate its naval force in the British base at Singapore have been frustrated, the writer stated.

The relative position of Japan's naval power to that of Great Britain and the United States has been reversed now, Admiral Bernotti declared adding, by its strategy, the Japanese navy has gained naval superiority and there is no doubt that it will continue to increase this advantageous position.

The world military situation, he concluded, has thus entered upon a new phase.

Bulgarians Shout 'Banzai'

Domei

SOFIA, December 14.—Bulgarian students today gathered around the Japanese Legation and cheered loudly when the Bulgarian Government declared war on the United States.

The students, making the rounds of the German, Italian and Japanese Legations, were especially jubilant in front of the Japanese Legation and shouted "banzai" whereupon, Akira Yamaji, Japanese Minister, appeared upon the

(Continued on Page 2)

British Planes Driven Back to Their Base Surprised by Finding It in Japanese Hands

A batch of British warplanes, recently driven back to their base, found it already in the hands of Japanese, and were decimated by both the land and air forces. This occurred a few days ago during the landing of the Japanese on British Malaya, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo.

The Japanese landings were effected in so surprising a manner that the enemy had no time to do anything to bar the entry of the Imperial forces. A certain air base in the neighborhood, on hearing of the landing, presently had all of its planes in the air to meet the incoming Japanese.

A close aerial fight ensued with the result that the large part of the British planes were downed and the remnant started back to their base. There, they found to their consternation that the field was now under the control of Japanese. They did not know where to fly, when the Japanese planes, in hot pursuit, reached the scene. The enemy planes were soon made targets of both the pursuit planes and Japanese guns on the airfield, and were cleanly annihilated, the Shanghai dispatch says.

CHUNGKING'S U.S. AID SEEN AS IMPOSSIBLE

Economic and Military Situation Seen Dark—Inflation And Defeat Bar Activities

Chungking has persistently maintained that its financial position is sound and stable, but since the Chiang Kai-shek regime was forced to flee to the far Southwest, it has received only a very small portion of the surplus from the Maritime Customs revenue, its control of the China coastline having been reduced almost to zero. The only salt-producing areas of any importance remaining under Chungking's administration are the provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen. The salt revenue in Yunnan is collected directly by the Yunnan Provincial Government, while that of Szechuen is retained by the Szechuen Provincial Government, who pays part of it over to the Kweichow Provincial Government as a subsidy. Hardly anything, therefore, remains from the salt revenue to find its way into the Chungking coffers.

As to the Consolidated taxes, which are collected from the manufacture of rolled tobacco, cigarettes and cigars, wines and alcohol, and the products of various other native industries, it must be remembered that the districts under Chungking's control were practically devoid of industrial activities. It was only since the commencement of hostilities that a few factories have moved into the Southwest, while a scattered number of small workshops have sprung up here and there. Commercially and industrially, the Southwest still remains largely undeveloped. Therefore, in spite of Chungking's boast of a continuous increase of revenue from productive activities, the collection of Consolidated taxes cannot be considerable. There are, of course, a number of new and direct taxes, such as the Inheritance Tax, or Death Duties, for instance. But, with an ever increasing budget to support a huge political and administrative machinery, to feed and maintain an army of 3 or 4 million troops, and with a greatly reduced income, derived mainly from the backwaters of the country, how and where does Chungking get its money?

Two Alternatives Seen

There have been only two alternatives left for Chungking to raise money to meet its enormous expenditure: one is by borrowing and the other is by inflation.

Under the first heading, borrowing comprises such transactions as the contracting of loans and the flotation of bonds, both domestic and foreign, private and public, legitimate and otherwise. Chungking had hope to receive ample financial support from those Powers who profess to be sympathetic to its cause—such as Britain and the United States of America. But under prevailing international uncertainties, Chungking has so far only been able to obtain a few loans which were granted either in the form of a credit loan (in other words, a barter agreement), or as an exchange stabilization fund. In the former instance, Chungking is merely being paid in advance, under certain conditions, for commodities and raw materials taken at ludicrous prices from the toiling masses of China to feed the arsenals of those imperialistic Powers. And, the exchange stabilization funds were given in order to protect the interests of those same Powers vested in China; they were certainly not given to assist the Chinese cause.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, Chungking has issued numerous kinds of bonds, of which we will only mention the following:—the Liberty Bonds, the National Salvation Bonds, the Gold Bonds, the several kinds of Relief Bonds, and, lately, the Military Supply Bonds, and the National Reconstruction Bonds. Only a infinitesimal percentage of these bonds find their way abroad among the overseas Chinese and only a small portion of them were subscribed to by the people at home. Where do all these bonds go? This is a point which will be explained below.

The second alternative is inflation. Before the collapse of the Chinese dollar, the fapi, in terms of foreign currency and of purchasing power, the Chungking regime had to face a monthly deficit of some $150,000,000. This was met largely by the printing-press method, by the increase of note-issues of the four Chungking controlled banks: the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank.

Paper Money Issued

By far the greatest portion of all the bonds issued by Chungking were, and still are, being absorbed by these four Banks. In place of these bonds more and more paper money is being dumped on the market by these Banks. As the aggregate total of their note-issues increases the value of the fapi drops. The lower the value of the fapi drops the larger the deficit of the Chungking regime becomes; and, more bonds will be issued. So, round and round, the vicious circle goes on.

During the early months of 1937, the aggregate total of all note-issues throughout the country was placed at less than 3 billion dollars. At present, the four Chungking controlled Banks alone can boast of a grand total of not less than 11 billions. With this tremendous increase in wealth, who enjoys the benefit? The Printing Department of the Chung Hwa Book Company, otherwise also known as the Yung Ning Company, is certainly one of them; and Dr. H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of General Chiang and Minister of Finance, is the principal shareholder of this company.

Strength Over-Estimated

With regard to Chungking's military strength, T. V. Soong, in addressing the members of the China Club in New York recently, declared that China is the ally of the United States and that the Chungking army will exert its immense strength as a bulwark for the American defense of the Pacific. This kind of bombastic propaganda can hardly be expected to fool the world. Edgar Snow, author of Red Star Over China, who has traveled extensively over China since the Sian Incident of 1936, in an article in the Asia Magazine, analyzed Chungking's military power from an objective point of view, and pointed out that, in spite of the Chinese belief that the time has arrived to launch the "big counter-offensive," the general mobilization of the country's resources is still far from complete.

The numerical superiority of the Chinese troops over the Japanese forces has often been exaggerated. At the outbreak of hostilities, China's standing army was placed at about 2,000,000 men, with a very small, or no reserve strength, especially in regard to trained officers. Compulsory military training, since resorted to, has failed to turn out any useful fighting units, and the process of recruiting and training has been very slow.

There are no available figures regarding the number of Chinese soldiers killed or permanently disabled since the beginning of hostilities. Last February, the Chungking military headquarters issued an official statement declaring that 362,000 Chinese troops have been killed in action and 1,087,000 have been wounded. In the same month, however, another official statement gave the number of wounded for 1939 alone as being over 670,000. As early as December, 1937, after only five months of fighting, Chiang Kai-shek declared in a public speech that China's casualties had exceeded the 300,000 mark. Foreign estimates of China's casualties to the end of 1940 are 2 to 4 million men. Striking an average of these figures, one can conservatively assume that the total number of casualties in killed and disabled must at least be as large as the total strength of China's standing army at the start of the conflict.

Recently, General Chen Cheng declared that Chungking has 2,500,000 men at the front while 15,000,000 young men in the rear have received military training. The question may be asked: Why are not more men being sent to the front? The answer most probably lies in the problem of supply and provision. In modern warfare it takes a highly industrialized country to maintain an efficient army of 5,000,000 men at the front. In view of China's industrial backwardness, especially in the interior of the country, to maintain 2,500,000 men on active service is already a tremendous task.

Arms Output Limited

Chungking has only three arsenals of any importance. The largest one is located in the suburbs of that city. These arsenals are maintained for the production of small arms and ammunition. They cannot turn out large caliber field-pieces or artillery shells. Their total output is placed at about 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and a couple of hundred rifles a day. The total production of war material and military equipment is far from sufficient to supply an army holding a front-line extending to over 2,000 miles.

Since the fall of Hankow, Chungking's air force, in men and machines, has been reduced to a vanishing point. It can no longer be considered as a factor either for offensive or for defensive strategy, though Chungking still maintains two airplane factories. The one owned and managed by American interests (the Curtis and the Inter-Continental Corporations) is found near the Yunnan-Burma border, while the Russian factory is in Sinkiang. The Yunnan Aviation Academy is run by American trainers. Several aviation schools in the Northwest are training Chinese pilots under Soviet supervision.

Chungking, at one time, boasted of a mechanized division, composed of light tanks and several thousand motorcycle troopers. This division was used in battle in the defense of Nanning, in Kwangsi. Since then no mention has been made of this division.

Under these circumstances, one wonders how China is going to defend the Pacific for America. We certainly cannot understand why Chungking should insist to make such tremendous sacrifices both in men and material to protect the interests that are not hers, unless it is for the personal benefit and pecuniary profit of General Chiang and his camarilla!—The People's Tribune of China.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

NATION IS WARNED AGAINST CONFIDENCE

Diet Member in Every Session Since Constitution Berates Too-Sure Attitude

Yukio Ozaki who has taken part in every war session of the Imperial Diet since the promulgation of the Constitution warned the people of Japan from becoming too sure of their strength and stated that the public during the war of 1894-5 and 1904-5 was extremely serious and more appreciative of the gravity of the situation than the people are today, according to the Yomiuri.

"When war was declared by Japan, against China on August 1, 1894, which was then looked upon as a mere stripling of a nation, there was a tenseness in the atmosphere that soon reflected itself in the attitude and thinking of the people. The people knew that this war was to determine the fate of the nation.

"In the nineteenth century, the intelligentsia in Japan was composed of scholars who had studied deeply into Chinese philosophy and learning. But when war was declared, they all rose in unity to fight against the country which had been furnishing them mental nourishment.

"The seriousness and gravity of the war can be seen in the fact that Emperor Meiji personally went to Hiroshima where the Imperial Headquarters had been moved.

"On September 1, a general election was held and the first war Diet was summoned on October 15 at Hiroshima. The Diet sessions up to this time were occupied by speeches and filibuster from the opposition but in this first war Diet, all the parties united for the common cause. This spirit of unity was manifested in the passage of the ¥150,000,000 emergency military budget and other measures, without amendment nor a single word of opposition. The agenda of the Diet which was expected to consume about seven days was completed in a record time of four days.

"I happened to be one of the persons who had advocated war against China. Ever since my return from that country in 1885, I had strongly urged the people and the Government to declare war on this haughty, arrogant nation.

"The diplomatic relation between Japan and Russia was ruptured on February 6, 1904 and war declared four days later. On March 18, the emergency session of the Diet was called. It was the 20th since the promulgation of the Japanese Constitution.

"The Seiyukai and Kenseikai political parties had previously pledged to attack the Cabinet. However, when it was learned that Japan had taken up arms against Russia, the two parties met and agreed to give the Government wholehearted support. At the Diet, the budget was passed with a unanimous vote.

"During the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese war, the people seemed to be more serious and tense than today. My greatest fear is that the Japanese people might become too confident of their strength and invincibility.

"I have become hard of hearing and my eyesight is giving away but as long as my legs will move, I expect to do my duty as a member of the Diet. I expect to attend the Diet on the 15th."

NEW CAMPAIGN DECIDED TO BOOST COAL OUTPUT

December 15 to March 31 Set By Vice-Ministers' Conference —New Veins Sought

The second drive to boost coal production in the current fiscal year will be staged nationwide from December 15 to the end of March, next year, it was decided by the Vice-Ministers' Conference Monday according to the announcement made on the same day by the Information Board.

The first move, the announcement said, was put up from January to March, this year, bringing in fine results chiefly through the strenuous efforts of the coal mine workers. Many workers were officially commended in both Tokyo and regional centers.

The coming campaign, as announced by the Board, will be introduced in the following way:

(1) The chief promoter of the move will be the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which will be assisted by the Society for Service to the State through Industry. The Government will refrain as much as possible from coming out to the fore to lead the move.

(2) The official commendation of the workers will not be limited to those actually engaged in bringing out coal, but include those in service of the mine offices.

(3) While the drive is on, care will be taken that new veins are opened up as usual. During the last move, there was a tendency to avoid working new veins, making it the single aim to turn out more coal.

Yusawa Sees Premier

Home Vice-Minister Michio Yusawa visited Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 7:30 p.m. on Monday and talked over matters for about two hours.

Women in Germany Patiently Going About Says Mrs. Yamada on Returning From Trip

The women in Germany, though taking much time in their shopping, are patiently bearing their wartime inconvenience without any shadow of complaint to make with the policies of their country, which they are faithfully following, according to Mrs. Waka Yamada who returned from her visit a few days ago.

Mrs. Yamada started on her trip last spring to see how the German women are faring under various wartime restrictions. She returned to Japan recently via South America. But her arrival here was delayed by the sudden outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the representative democracies. She also closely observed the living conditions of the Japanese residents in the South American countries.

"In August this year, when I was in Berlin," Mrs. Yamada remarked in her press interview Monday, "the city was under most frequent raids by the British planes. All Berliners, however, showed no agitation. They seemed to be fully relying on the high-power defenses in the city. Every citizen is busy at his own seat of work without perturbation.

"As to the women, on whose condition I was most concerned, they were undergoing various inconveniences. Their shopping, for instance, was only realized after taking much time, just as seen among some housewives in Japan. What is remarkable about the German women, they never expressed any dissatisfaction with the wartime hamperings, but remained fully satisfied with what the Government wanted them to do. I never heard of any German woman complaining about the measures taken by their Government.

"The Japanese residents in South America, as far as I could find, were feeling greatly humiliated with the arrogant attitude toward them of the Americans and Britishers residing there. They were anxiously waiting for the mother country's resolute front against these peoples. They said Japan could fight them at their own cost. I think they are now highly pleased because their wishes were realized so effectively.

"When the first report of our Navy's victory around Hawaii reached our ship, we were surprised. We did not expect that our hostilities be started so sudden."

Island of Guam Fully Occupied In 3-Day Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

situation and, moreover, they are even joining the mob in the plundering of foodstuffs and others, it is reported.

With the maintenance of peace and order becoming extremely difficult as the Japanese offensive on the island intensified, the increasing number of people have been severely attacking the British authorities and the Chungking regime for their obstinate attitudes. From standpoints of both the food supply and the maintenance of order, the people are now hoping for early occupation of the island by the Japanese forces.

According to 12 Portuguese who evacuated to Macao from the island on December 11, four days after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, they disclosed that representatives of the Chinese residents there called on the Governor-General the day before they evacuated the city and demanded immediate surrender to the Japanese forces in order to save the island and the innocent people from calamity. They further said that antagonism between the British authorities and the Chinese residents there has been intensified as the Japanese offensive has become furious.

In this connection it is learned that there are still 45 Japanese subjects remaining in Hongkong, including Consul-General Seiki Yano and 15 members of the Consulate-General who are under strict surveillance of the British authorities. Those interned by the British include employes of the Mitsui Yoko, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan the Hongkong Nipposha, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and others. The officials of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisya and the Osaka Syosen Kaisya are reported to have evacuated the island before the commencement of the offensive.

ABCD Encirclement Believed Big Myth

(Continued From Page 1)

balcony and acknowledged their cheers.

Britain Said Recovering

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—Whitehall circles, which have been thrown into an abyss of gloom and pessimism by the sudden and overwhelming news of the Japanese air and naval triumphs at Hawaii and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya, finally appear to be recovering their composure with brighter counter news from Moscow and Washington, according to a report received here from Stockholm today.

The gloom, which had prevailed in all circles was said to be clearing away with reports of the undaunted spirit of the Soviet people and a turn for the better in the fighting on the eastern front, mingled with rumors that the United States soon will send a large expeditionary force overseas, the report asserted.

The cheering news of the dispatch of 5,000,000 United States troops to Europe as given by Wallace Carroll, former United Press bureau manager in London, was annulled, however, by other reports that a long time would be necessary for the arming and training of American troops, as well as the building of transport ships, it was said.

Reports of the signing of a Five Power Alliance among the United States, Great Britain, Chungking, and the Netherlands, also was disparaged as having no real power to counter in any great measure the superior position of the Axis Powers, it was said.

Observers here have expressed their opinion that, despite such good news, there would be no fundamental change in the British position, in its foreign policy and in its attitude toward the war.

The initiative still is with the Axis Powers, these circles said.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

BRITISH TIN MONOPOLY IN MALAYA IS DOOMED

Landing of Japanese Troops Likely to Upset Mining Industry

Malaya's tin industry had recently urged the abolition of the export duty on tin ores, says D.N.B. This export duty had played an important role in the maintenance of Britain's world tin monopoly, because it served to prevent Malayan tin ores from being smelted in furnaces outside of the Malay states. The British-owned furnaces had so far enjoyed a monopoly.

Recently, however, the owners of tin mines became increasingly eager to sell Malayan ores to the United States, because the newly constructed furnaces in Texas paid higher prices than the British ones in Malaya. Although the larger part of tin exports was sent to the United States, the British Government was reluctant to abolish the export duty on tin ores. It was trying to maintain its former monopoly.

It seems unlikely that the United States would have put up with Britain's attitude on the tin market for any length of time. In view of their being the biggest buyer in the tin market and of the strengthening of their position toward England by their assistance to the British armament industry, the British would sooner or later have had to give up their tin monopoly anyway. The fate of Malaya's tin ore has now been decided, presumably, by the landing of Japanese troops on that peninsula.

RIO CONFERENCE STAND TOWARD U.S. WATCHED

South American Countries to Determine Policy Based on Legal Fact

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The conference which is to take place in Rio de Janeiro within the next few days between the sovereign states of South America will decide upon the attitude to be adopted regarding the state of war between the United States and nuremous countries of East Asia and Europe, brought about by President Roosevelt.

Some South American countries have already stated that they regard America as a non-belligerent country and that they would like to define their own attitude toward East Asia and Europe on the basis of legal fact. The definition not only shows statesmanlike common sense but also is based on the irrefutable fact that so far no attempt has been made to attack American territory, and neither Europe nor East Asia have made any attempt to carry the war, provoked by the United States to the Western Hemisphere. There has not even been an attack on the Panama Canal, one of the most important points of the offensive policy of the United States. There is consequently, no reason why the statesmen in Rio de Janeiro should be overcome by the panic which is at present dominating Washington and New York and why they should therefore participate either directly or indirectly in a war which never would have broken out had it not been for the imperialistic policy of the United States.

Leahy Reaches Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, was said to have arrived here last night, it was learned here today. Well-informed quarters asserted that Rear-Admiral Leahy is expected to return to New York by clipper plane at the request of the American Government to assume "a high position in the United States fleet."

H.OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

NEWS CHRONICLE VIEW ON MALAYA PESSIMISTIC

Says Material to Soviets and Chungking Will Be Stopped

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—A pessimistic article concerning the situation in Malaya was published by the News Chronicle pointing out that the supplies of material for the Soviet Union and particularly for Chungking which was needed very urgently by both of them would become practically impossible in the event of the fall of Singapore.

There could be no doubt that England's vitally important communications with her allies would be greatly imperiled by the heavy blows dealt the British fleet by Japan at the outset of the hostilities as well as by the increasing pressure on Singapore.

According to the paper, everything should be done to strengthen Britain's position in that region and to increase the number of British planes on the Malayan Peninsula.

U.S. Faces Shortage Of Vital Materials

(Continued From Page 1)

sources. In 1940, the consumption of rubber in America was 620,000 tons or about one-half of the world's annual production. It has had to rely on the South Sea islands for this raw material. In 1939, 98 per cent of its rubber imports was obtained from East Asia, 60 per cent coming from the Malay Federated States, 26 per cent from the Netherlands East Indies and the remainder from other islands scattered in the south Pacific.

"The United States has been straining every nerve to find substitutes for this product in case the supply from the South Seas is cut off. It has discovered ways of making synthetic rubber and reclaiming old rubber products but it does not seem as if the Government will be able to produce enough to fill national requirements.

Cut Own Throat

"The United States cut its own throat when it put into effect the freezing act. Silk which was principally obtained from Japan, is essential in the manufacture of cartridge bags and parachutes. According to the publication of the silk manufacturers on July last, the United States had only 7 months' stock of silk in the nation's warehouses.

"Tin consumption in America during peace time is 750,000 tons, or 45 per cent of the world's production. Most of this material is found in Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Thai and China. During the past five years, America imported 81 per cent of its tin from East Asia and 18 per cent from Europe. The Office of Production Management announced that the United States can get along for over one year without any imports. Chile, it is reported, has some tin but the quality is considered poor. If this source is developed, the United States may be able to fill one-fourth of its tin requirement.

"Tungsten, too, is another product in which the United States is deficient. In 1939, the United States produced 50 per cent of its annual consumption while the remainder was furnished by China and Malaya. When the United States extended loans to China in December 1938, totaling $25,000,000 and $20,000,000 in March, 1940 and another $25,000,000 on September 1940, with an additional $50,000,000 on November, China had to mortgage its supply of tin and tungsten. The protection which the United States gave to the Burma Route arose from its desire to get tin and tungsten through that road.

MEXICO EYEING ISLAND

May Make Move to Occupy Clipperton Isle in Pacific Soon

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Well-informed Mexican quarters have expressed their belief that the Mexican Government is considering the occupation of the French island of Clipperton, according to a Mexico City cable received here today.

The Mexican Government will discuss the matter at the forthcoming meeting of parliament as the island is considered vital for the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Clipperton Island lies in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 kilometers from the west coast of Mexico. The coral island, inhabited by numerous sea-gulls has a population of 30 people. Its total area is 1.6 square kilometers and its highest elevation is 160 feet above sea level. The French acquired the island from Italy in January 1931.

Hongkong Head Talks Big

Domei

SAIGON, December 15.—The B. B. C. radio intercepted here quoted Sir Mark A. Young, Governor of Hongkong, as haughtily stating that British forces in Hongkong will fight against Japanese troops to the last man to defend the island although they have surrendered Kowloon. All British women in the island have been drafted for nursing services, the broadcast indicated.

LATEST PARIS FASHION
on
DISPLAY
at
ELEGANCE
HAUT MODES
Yayoi-kan, 5, Ginza-Nishi 7-chome,
TOKYO
Tel. Ginza 57-3220

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 3460

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor
YASOTARO MORRI, Managing Editor
SHIGEYOSHI OKAMURA, Business Manager

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

News in Brief

Pleasure Gun-Boat

The 380-ton American gunboat, Wake, which at the outbreak of the war, readily surrendered to the Imperial Navy in Shanghai, December 8, seems apparently to have been a pleasure boat to its crew of 25 members, including its captain, Lieut.-Commander Smith. They had all their own private servants. They had provisions and whiskey enough to last for one year at least, says the Asahi.

No Famine Fears

With the cooperation of Thailand and French Indo-China there will be no need of worrying about the food problem in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, as indicated in a recent speech made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, says a vernacular. In the sphere exist agricultural countries, live-stock raising countries and fishing countries and as long as the command of the sea is maintained by the Japanese Navy the people in the sphere will not suffer from the shortage of foodstuff, adds the paper.

Amazement and Sorrow

So utterly consternated was the American Embassy on December 8 that no one among about 50 staff members was able for a while, to wire to their home Government on Japan's proclamation of the declaration of war upon the U.S. Government, says the Asahi. While in the British Embassy, the haughty Englishmen listened, with a dejected air on that day, to the radio broadcasting Japanese successive war achievements, adds the paper.

Characteristics Seen

The respective national characteristics can be seen in the naming of men-of-war of the three Powers, of Japan, the United States and Great Britain, now fighting on the Pacific, says a vernacular. Japanese warships are named after provinces, rivers and mountains as "Mutsu," "Nagato," "Haruna," "Kirishima," "Ashigara," "Tenryu" and others, indicative of Japanese warriors' romanticism. "Formidable," "Invincible," "Furious" are the names given to the British aircraft carriers—becoming a country following a policy of fearfulness and threat, while the United States warships are christened after states as Oklahoma, West Virginia and such cities as San Francisco, Detroit, and so on, adds the paper.

Hawks for War

The American Army training of hawks to make them attack carrier pigeons and parachutists was reported recently in a special New York dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. The hawk-training was in full swing under the guidance of a lieutenant who comes from Scotland where hawk-training is popular, adds the paper, wondering if the birds carry out an effective attack upon enemies.

New Telegraphic Rates

The telegraphic rates between Japan and Manchoukuo has been decided to be raised from January 1 of next year as a result of the decision reached between the Communications Ministry and the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company. A 15-word telegram cost 60-sen and 12-sen will be charged for extra five words, according to new rates.

1st Snow in Capital

The rain falling from Sunday night changed into snow in Tokyo in the early hours of Monday when a sudden descending temperature was registered. This is the first snow in the capital.

Priests Pray for Victory

Some 200 priests of the Jodo sect in Tokyo assembled at the Zojoji Temple of Shiba-ku and prayed for the victory of the Imperial Army and Navy Monday, beginning at 2 p.m. The function was also attended by more than 1,000 citizens.

Chiefs Discuss

To discuss the maintenance of peace in the capital under wartime, a conference of chiefs of the police stations and fire stations was held at the first conference room of the Metropolitan Police Board Monday, beginning at 9 a.m., with the Superintendent-General of the Board attending.

Means Less Eggs

About 700 hens were burned to death in a fire which broke out on a poultry-farm of Uyeno-machi, Hachioji about 11:30 p.m. Sunday, according to a telephone message reaching here from Hachioji City. The damage is estimated at ¥1,500, adds the message.

Suicide in Jail

Hideo Takano, a 52-year-old eye-doctor of Naka-machi, Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku who was arrested Sunday by the Shibuya police for pilfering at the Toyoko Department Store, committed suicide in the police cell Monday by slashing his throat with fragments of his own spectacles.

Contractor Robbed

Yoshio Gomi, a contractor of Hamamatsu-cho, Shiba-ku, was robbed of his purse containing ¥170 by a man described as of the age of 28 about 8:50 p.m. Monday when he was passing in front of the Zojoji Temple near Shiba Park. The Atago police are searching for the culprit.

Fire Starts at Noodle House

Twelve homes were completely destroyed and two others partly in a fire which broke out in a Chinese noodle shop of Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, at about 11:30 p.m. Sunday and raged till 12:30 a.m. Monday. Two firemen were slightly injured during the fire-fighting. The cause of the fire is being investigated by the Hisamatsu police.

Injured by Tramcar

A factory worker named Juniji Suda of Kotobashi, Honjo-ku, received severe injuries on his head and legs Monday afternoon when he was knocked down by a tramcar bound for Kinghibori from Suzaki while crossing the tracks near his home.

U.S. Sentences 14

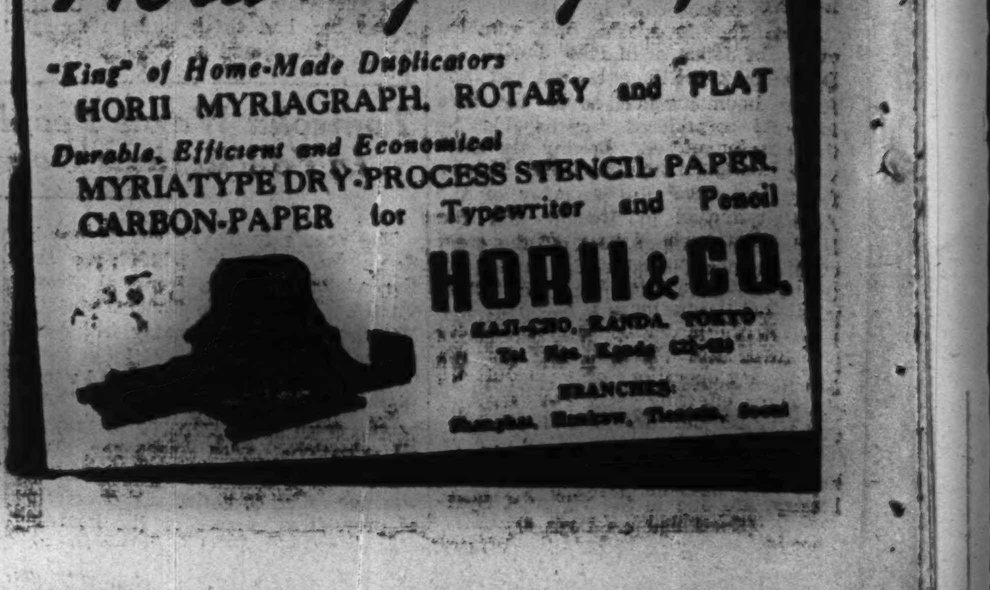
Domei

LISBON, December 13.—The Federal Court in Brooklyn, New York City, yesterday sentenced 14 persons to 22 years imprisonment for attempting to deliver secrets concerning United States national defense to an enemy Power, it was reported here today from New York.

100 % Wool
New Season
HATS
Les Belles Modes
ベルモード
[illegible]

BANDEN & Co.
Curtains, Carpets
Materials for
Domestic
Furniture
Anti-Air Raid Screen, Caps and Uniforms for Men and Women, also Gaiters.
Tori 2, Nihonbashi, Tokyo
Tel.: Nihonbashi 1072, 1073
(Between Takashimaya & Shirokiya)

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA



Horii Myriagraph
"King" of Home-Made Duplicators
HORII MYRIAGRAPH, ROTARY and FLAT
Durable, Efficient and Economical
MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS STENCIL PAPER,
CARBON-PAPER for Typewriter and Pencil
HORII & CO.
KAJI-CHO, KANDA, TOKYO
[illegible]
BRANCHES:
[illegible]

Japanese Press Comments

Tuesday, December 16

YOMIURI—General Offensive on Hongkong Commenced
ASAHI—A Protracted War
HOCHI—Establishment of Autonomous Economy
CHUGAI—War Insurance and Life Insurance New Structure

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

General Offensive on Hongkong Commenced

YOMIURI:

The commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces attacking Hongkong sent a special military envoy to Governor-General Young and urged him to surrender without putting up resistance. The advice was rejected by the Governor-General who paid no consideration to the innocent people, as the result of which the Japanese were compelled to commence a general offensive on the colony.

As the stronghold of Kowloon has fallen into Japanese hands, the fate of Hongkong is now precarious. There are approximately 700,000 innocent people in Hongkong who have no military connection whatsoever. Considering heavy damages to be suffered by these people as the result of our offensive, the commander of the Imperial forces urged the surrender of Hongkong peacefully. If the British authorities consider this fact, they should have avoided useless resistance for the sake of humanity.

The British authorities who have exploited the peoples in East Asia undoubtedly have no consideration for the Chinese masses who will suffer heavy losses as a result. The general offensive is already commenced. The fate of Hongkong, British outpost for exploitation of East Asia, is now hanging in the balance and will fall into the Japanese hands within several days. It will not be long before the cold blooded, greedy Anglo-Saxons are wiped out from East Asia. The obstinate attitude of the Hongkong Government authorities has served to redouble our courage for the attack of the island.

A Protracted War

ASAHI

The conclusion of the new Japanese-German-Italian agreement on December 11 has led to a situation wherein it will be possible for this country, conducting the War of Greater East Asia, to play a great role in influencing the outcome of the world war. The recent move of Thailand and French Indo-China in reaching agreements with Japan is extremely gratifying from the point of view of effectuating the program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We will welcome any countries whether on the new or old continent into the fold of nations which are working for an order of stability and prosperity in East Asia.

The achievements of Japan's armed forces thus far in the war with the United States and the British Empire have been remarkable. There is no element of surprise in the fact that the leaders of the United States and the British Empire are nonplussed by the defeat which their forces in East Asia have suffered at the hands of the Japanese navy.

Ultimately, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are to blame for the state of impotency to which the naval forces of their countries in this part of the world have been reduced as a result of the blow they have suffered in the War of Greater East Asia. Reports from the United States tell of a drive taking form to hold Navy Secretary Knox and Admiral Kimmel, Commander of the American Pacific Fleet, responsible for the crushing defeat which has been suffered by the United States in the Battle of Hawaii. Secretary Knox and Admiral Kimmel, no doubt, are responsible for the defeat of the Pacific Fleet. But President Roosevelt cannot hope to escape responsibility. It was the President that turned down Japan's most reasonable proposals for an accord on the problems of the Pacific in the ill-fated Japanese-American talks. If he had considered Japan's proposals, his country would have been saved from the fate which overtook its Pacific fleet.

The crippling blow which has been inflicted to the American naval forces in the Pacific area means that, on the sea, Japan has been placed at a decided advantage in the Pacific over the United States. With its naval forces in East Asia decimated, we wonder how the United States will manage to give aid to the embattled democracies. It is easy to see that the United States will be kept busy for a long time, making up the loss in naval strength which has been suffered by it as a result of the Battle of Hawaii. This means that the United States will find it impossible to give much aid to Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking.

Establishment of Autonomous Economy

HOCHI

The great object of the War of Greater East Asia is to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the basic policy of the Empire. Thus, we must thoroughly give up dependence on the United States and Great Britain, and thus to establish the autonomous economy of East Asia.

The autonomous economy of Greater East Asia is to be established around the center of Japan, including not only Manchoukuo and China, but also the southern economic region, based on the principle of co-prosperity of all East Asian races, for mutual cooperation and smooth exchange of products. Thus, the races of East Asia will come to increase their mutual welfare and attain their respective prosperity.

The so-called southern economic region, being situated in the tropical zone, supplies what the northern region lacks, for unifying the strong economic structure of East Asia. With the progress of the military operations of Japan, the measures for effecting the autonomous economy must be carried out. The vast resources including those of the southern economic region did not benefit the peoples of East Asia in the past, having been mostly utilized for the interest of the capitalists of the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and others, and particularly for the purpose of war. Now their selfish acts are being abolished by the activity of Japanese military forces, and the economic policy is being established according to the Imperial Way. The vast resources of the sphere will now be utilized for the welfare and cultural progress of the races of East Asia, and thus, to contribute to the world peace. For the exploitation of these resources, the East Asian races must adopt proper policies, with Japan as the central factor. It is then Japanese economic leaders who must actually undertake the task, and thus their responsibility is quite large.

We have already learned valuable lessons and experience in establishing the economic policy toward Manchoukuo and China. We cannot say that the results have been entirely satisfactory. But such are regarded to be a heavenly blessing for making the proposed operations in the East Asian sphere, as they have given us warnings. Then all those connected with them cooperated with the national policy, without entertaining any selfish ambition. But, because of the new conditions and unfamiliarities, there were caused differences of opinions and lack of unity among them, that resulted in delaying and obstacling the adopted measures.

In planning and carrying out economic measures, we have duly reflected on those experiences of the past. In view of the importance of the southern economic region, we must make the most careful plans and also give utmost attention in executing them. Every knowledge and ability must be mobilized and then the close cooperation among the Government officials and those actually handling affairs must be maintained.

War Insurance and Life Insurance New Structure

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The Government is to submit to the 78th Imperial Diet a bill on the war insurance temporary arrangement law, for instituting a special war insurance system, independent of fire insurance, and to make damage insurance companies undertake its business, the Government compensating losses caused to such companies through the operation of the new insurance. It is a proper measure to be proposed by the Government as a necessary step against the possibility of air raids. But proper attention must also be given to life insurance besides fire insurance, in this connection. It is said that the Life Insurance Association is drafting a suitable plan. The outline of the plan is reported to be to cancel the item in the ordinary life insurance contract excluding death on account of war, by the payment of additional three yen for each one thousand yen of the insured amount, making the whole Empire the danger region. The limit will be ¥10,000. There will be no subsidy or compensation by the Government in this plan of wartime life insurance, but additional premium is to be collected from the insured. But under the present condition of the life insurance business, there are points to be discussed.

If the reason for collecting an additional premium is that due to the China affair the rate of death has increased, it means the burden of insurance companies would become too much, if payment is to be paid on death caused by air raids. Then the limit in the insured amount will reduce the large amount insurance contracts. But actually, the increase of the dead because of the China affair is very small. It is only small companies which are feeling the effect of this small advance. There are more than 20 life insurance companies, but there is much difference in their actual financial strength. The operating expense for instance ranges between ¥15 and ¥40 out of the ¥100 of income, and thus those companies whose operating expense reaches more than ¥30 must be in a very difficult condition. We do not say that small companies should not exist, but in view of the very nature of insurance business, there is much room for improvement.

Also the reform of the Life Insurance Association is proposed. It is the operating system that is to be improved. Competition in gaining new contracts may be unavoidable, but irrationalities must be abolished to reduce the cost of operation, and then the additional charge on war insurance will become unnecessary. Then, according to companies, the kinds of insurance and the amounts of premium are so widely different. Such should be simplified. Life insurance is closely related to the people's livelihood, and we must realize the significance of the insurance premiums which plays an important role in the national savings. Thus, we feel the need of a new structure of life insurance.

CUMMINGS DIES SUDDENLY

U.S. Legation in Lisbon Asks Post Mortem Examination

Transocean

LISBON, December 4.—Major Cummings, member of a United States military mission returning from London to the United States died suddenly while passing through Lisbon, it was announced here yesterday.

In view of the suddenness of the death of the American officer, who was in perfect health when he arrived here, the American Legation in Lisbon has asked the Portuguese authorities for a post mortem examination.

The late Major Cummings was to leave for New York by the next trans-Atlantic Clipper.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film. Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation. Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Ein Lied geht um die Welt,"—A German Picture, starring Joseph Schmidt, Victor de Kova and Charlotte Ander. Hibiya Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

"Der Kosak und die Nachtigall,"—A German Music Picture, featuring Jarmila Novotna, Ivan Petrovich, Gerda Marus and Rudolf Klein-Rogge. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Art Culture Association Paintings, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 16-20.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Yukyusai Kamitachi Flower-Vase Art Recent Works, Ginza Gallery, Near Yomiuri Shimbun. Dec. 13-17.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of German toys made by the Tokyo group of the Hitler Youth Movement will be held, December 10-17, at the Shirokiya Department Store, Nihonbashi.

CONCERTS

Popular Symphony Concert, by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Violin solo: Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky. Program: Beethoven, Third Symphony in E flat major ("Eroica"); Tchaikowski, Violin Concerto in D major; Berlioz, Three Pieces from "La Damnation de Faust." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 16.

First Concert by Dokyo Association. Teikoku Higher Music School chorus and orchestra; conductor: Shuichi Tsugawa. Soprano, tenor, piano, violin, and cello solos. At Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 16.

Seventh Musical Lecture, by Sumeru Music Institute. Piano solo: Miss Chieko Hara. Lectures: Nobuyoshi Shida, Teichu Maki Takehiko Kojima. At Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 19.

Ninth Welfare Culture Program, by International Cultural Institute. Soloists: Miss Takane Nambu, soprano; Urimaru Nobechi, piano. International Cultural Institute Chorus; conductor: Kojiro Kobune. Musical comments: Mitsuru Ushiyama. Program: Japanese, Italian, and Spanish folk songs; Mendelssohn, Rondo Capriccioso; Chopin, Nocturne, Waltz, and Ballade; opera selections from Verdi's "Aida" and Puccini's "La Tosca"; German musical talkie. At Kyoritsu Hall, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Blue Danube" Waltz; Japanese Songs by Kosçak Yamada; Verdi, Preludes to Acts I and III, and Duet, from "La Traviata"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Gounod, Ballet Music from "Faust"; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Tale from the Vienna Woods"; Japanese Songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama; Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Puccini, Duet from "La Tosca"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

Grand Violin and Piano Recital, by Miss Valentine Abaza, violin, and Alexis Abaza, piano. Program: Beethoven, "Spring Sonata" in F major, for Violin and Piano; Liadov, Barcarole; Chopin, Barcarole, Nocturne, Valse Brillante, and Ballade; Wieniawski, "Faust" Violin Fantasia; Chopin-Wilhelmij, Nocturne; Tchaikowski, Melodie; Mlynarski, Mazurca; Nicolaev, Sonata for Violin and Piano in G minor. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Monday, December 22.

Mozart Evening Commemorating the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, Chamber Symphony Concert, by Tokyo String Orchestra; conductor: Professor Klaus Pringsheim. Violin solo: Miss Takiko Omura. Program: Serenade for Strings in G major (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik); Violin Concerto in A major; Symphony No. 1 in E flat major; Symphony No. 6 in F major. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 23.

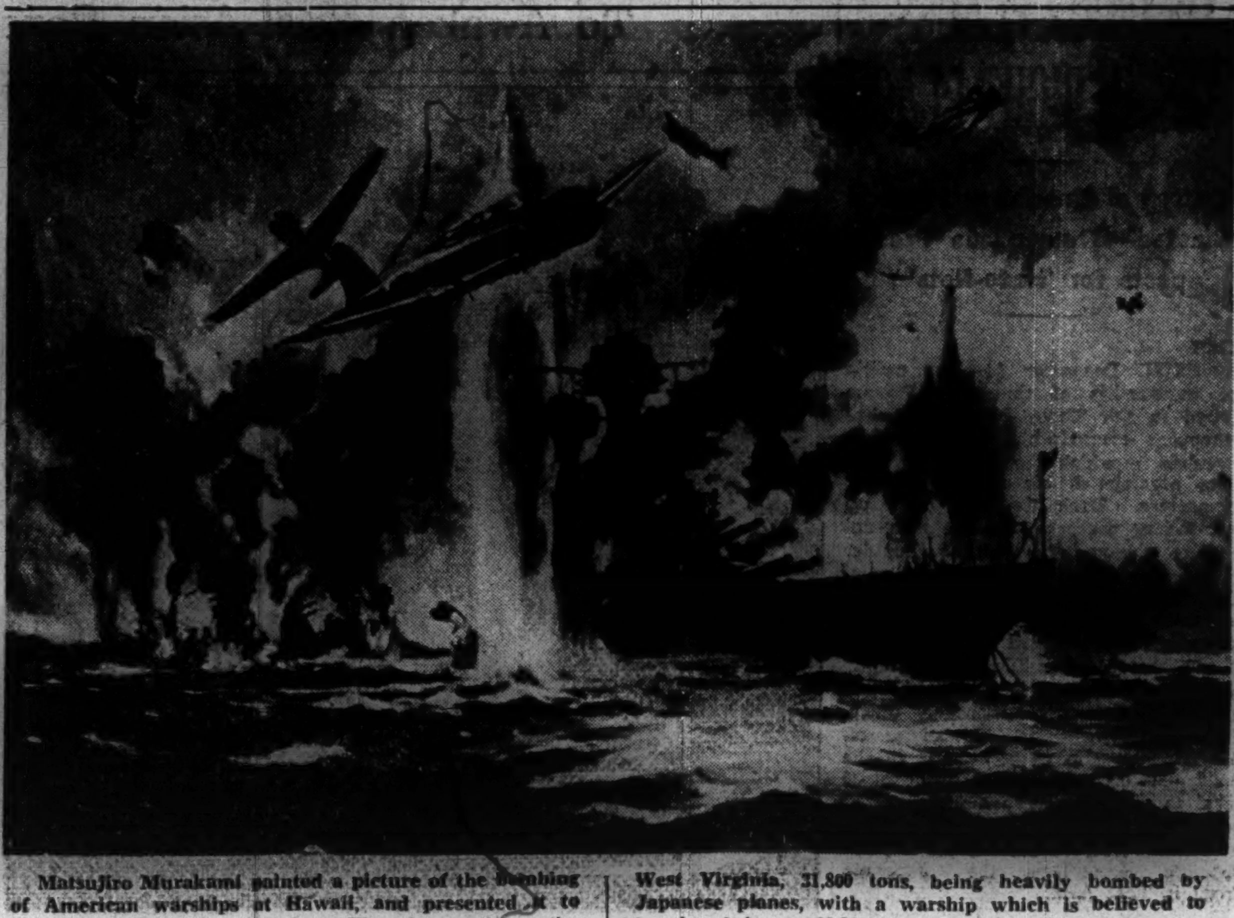
Popular Symphony Concert, by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Violin solo: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto. Program: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Wieniawski, Violin Concerto in D minor; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 24.

DANCE RECITALS

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

Autumn Ballet Performance, by Pavlova Ballet School. Performances by Miss Mari Kataoka and others. Program: "Tsukimiso," "Ballet in White," "Death and the Maiden," "Dance of the Hours," and others. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 19.

Hawaii Sea Victory Is Depicted



Matsujiro Murakami painted a picture of the bombing of American warships at Hawaii, and presented it to the Navy Department Monday. The picture shows the West Virginia, 31,800 tons, being heavily bombed by Japanese planes, with a warship which is believed to be the Arizona, 32,800 tons, behind her.

Long History of Thai-Japanese Relations During Past 10 Centuries Marked by Amity

Commercial and Political Interchanges Between Two Nations Existed Before Days of Yamada Nagamasa

(Continued From Yesterday)

According to Valentijn, about 6,000 Japanese fought for a native lord during the struggle for the Throne in 1628.

Like the Portuguese, Dutch, and Chinese communities, the Japanese town then was permitted a high degree of autonomy, similar to that of a concession. A Japanese leader was in charge of the administration, judicial affairs, and assessment of taxes in the community under the supervision of a Thai official, who was known as "mandaria."

Such a concession having a sort of extraterritorial right was called "camp" by Portuguese and "ban" or small hamlet by natives. The leader representing a foreign community was called "nai" by the natives.

Among the captains of Japanese vessels engaged in the South Sea trade in those days, arranged according to years, were:

Names	Period of service
Sumihiro	1609-1612
Kyuemon Shiroi	1616-1620
Nagamasa Yamada	1620-1630
Taemon Itoya	1633-1642
Hirosute Teramatsu	1633-1642
Hanzaemon Kimura	1642-1671
Zen-emon Antoni	1642-
Certain person	About 1688

During the period of the Ayuthian dynasty, which lasted for 400 years, unrest prevailed almost throughout, due to dissensions among the members of the Royal family for usurping the Throne and frequent invasions by Burmese forces.

Trodden by the powerful Burmese forces, the Ayuthian dynasty sank into oblivion in the year 1767. During this period, the inhabitants of the Japanese town fought for the Ayuthian forces, manifesting the spirit of Bushido.

It is not difficult to imagine that the followers of the Toyotomi shogunate, who fled to Thai following the fall of Toyotomi, might have fought for many years in the civil wars in Thailand and also in assisting the Thai forces to defend their land against Burmese invasions.

In recognition for the meritorious service rendered in assisting the Thai forces against foreign invasion and other contributions, the "nai" or supervisors of the Japanese community were given the titles of peers by the Thai ruler.

Kyuemon Shiroi, the second supervisor, soon after his assumption of his post, was conferred the title of Khum Sun Sattoron, which was the title of the 4th order. Later he was promoted to Olnang, the title of the 3rd order.

Nagamasa Yamada, the third supervisor, who held the title of Khum Chaija Sun in 1621, was gradually promoted to the 1st title of Okya Senaphimuk.

Zen-emon Antoni, on the other hand, held the 3rd title of Oloangh Soureriji.

Similar to the native dwellings of Thailand, the houses in the Japanese community were then made of bamboo as the chief material and accordingly they were destroyed by big fires not infrequently.

In the 7th year of Kan-ei (1630) when Nagamasa Yamada was poisoned to death at Ligor, the place of his appointment, the Japanese town was destroyed by fire set by native troops on October 26.

According to old records, some Japanese residents in Batavia came to Ayuthia for trading purposes and lived in the Japanese community for some time. Their vessel and cargoes were also confiscated by the native authorities and 2 Dutchmen who were accompanying the Japanese traders narrowly escaped death by fleeing to the Dutch trading offices.

It was not long before the destroyed Japanese town was reconstructed but with the promulgation of the closed-door policy by the Tokugawa shogunate, which soon followed, the inhabitants of the Japanese community lost the means of communications with their homeland and gradually dwindled in number.

The ruins of the Japanese town in Ayuthia later became lost due to the luxuriant growth of bamboo groves but were subsequently rediscovered.

Dispatched by the Education Office to Thailand in the 8th year of Showa (1933), Kanjur To-onna excavated the ruins with the support of the Thai Government.

Reminiscent of the days when the Japanese community flourished, numerous relics were unearthed. They included Japanese swords, parts of armors, images of Kannon or Goddess of Mercy made of Satsuma porcelain, iron kettles, iron chains, kitchen knives, and broken pieces of various fittings for Japanese ships.

Many broken pieces of porcelain were also uncovered, some of which bore the marks of Japanese makers.

At present the Nagamasa Shrine, dedicated to Nagamasa Yamada, stands in the bamboo groves of Ayuthia, reminding the visitors of the days when he manifested his prowess for the native ruler.

Nagamasa Yamada, the hero of Old Japan, by the way, was a native of Suruga province, now Shizuoka Prefecture, his popular name then being Nizaemon.

Full of energy and progressive spirit from his childhood days, he wanted to settle in the south. Hearing that a merchant of his native place was going to the south, he asked to be taken along.

Finally winning permission, he accompanied the merchant to Thailand. Arriving at Thailand in 1605 via Taiwan, he settled in the town in Ayuthia and engaged in trade.

When insurrections occurred in southern Thailand during 1619, the native ruler named Son Tham sought the assistance of Nagamasa Yamada in suppressing the uprisings.

Assisting the ruler's forces as the commander of the Japan force of 300, Nagamasa Yamada fought for a year, finally succeeding in crushing the strong adversaries.

Deeply gratified by his meritorious service, the ruler gave his younger sister as Nagamasa's wife, making him the ruler of Ligor. Winning the deep confidence of the Thai ruler, he wielded considerable political power.

Subsequently dissensions occurred among the members of the Royal family for the Crown and Nagamasa Yamada was poisoned to death when he attended, on invitation, a grand feast arranged by the oppositionists. This was in the year 1630.

On the occasion of the great inundation in 1632 the troops of the Thai Royal Army set fire to the town, killing its inhabitants. Thus the town in Ayuthia declined and the Japanese survivors fled to Pnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia.

With the death of Nagamasa Yamada and the fall of the Nippon town in Ayuthia, Japan-Thai relations became interrupted.

The friendship between two countries was re-established, following the Meiji Restoration.

Dispatched to Thailand in the 8th year of Meiji (1875) Keisuke Oshima investigated the conditions in Thailand which was already under the rule of Chakkri dynasty.

In the 20th year of Meiji (1887) Thai Foreign Minister Prince Devauon and his goodwill party visited the Island Empire, affixing her signature to the declaration of amity and commerce between Thailand and Japan, which was ratified in January 23 of the following year.

In its preamble, the declaration read: "Remembering the friendship and amity which has ever existed between Japan and Siam and desiring to establish the basis for the treaties to be concluded in the future......"

By that joint declaration the foundation for the future friendship between the two countries was established.

Following this joint declaration for amity and commerce, the relations between the two States became closer year after year in the fields of communications and trade.

With the increased contact between the two lands, both the Government authorities and the peoples of Thailand and Japan began feeling the need for concluding a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

In March of the 30th year of Meiji (1897) Japan dispatched Daijiro Inagaki as the first Minister to Thailand, starting negotiations in Bangkok for concluding a treaty, which was signed on February 15 of the following year.

From the very beginning of the negotiations for the conclusion of the treaty, Japan favored Thailand's desire for the abolition of extraterritorial rights.

Considering its own bitter experience and 30 years' efforts for the cessation of the foreign Powers' extraterritoriality, Japan could not but sympathize with her brother nation of Thailand eager to free itself from the foreign yoke and become greater.

In the 10th year of Taisho (1921) Japan wanted to let Minister Masao conduct negotiations for revising the treaty but the death of the Minister halted the negotiations.

With the appointment of Minister Yata in June of the following year, the negotiations reopened and the treaty was signed on March 10, 1924.

By the treaty Japan totally abolished its consular judicial right in Thailand and gave recognition to the general principles for the recovery of Thai's tariff autonomy.

On December 8, 1923, Thai-Japan treaties based upon the principle of equality were concluded. Furthermore in the spring of 1941 the protocol of security and political understanding was signed in Tokyo.

Thus the bond of friendship between two countries is becoming firmer and firmer.

When the border clashes occurred between the forces of Thailand and French Indo-China at the end of 1940, Japan proposed to mediate in order to maintain peace and order in East Asia.

Following the conclusion of the provisional agreement for the cessation of hostilities in Saigon on January 31, 1941, Japan convened the peace conference in Tokyo, inviting delegates from both countries. The signing of the provisional peace treaty took place on March 11.

On May 9, the Thai-French Treaty of Peace was formally signed together with the Thai-Japan and French-Japan protocols of security and political understanding.

By virtue of the treaty, Thailand recovered lost territories in Laos and Cambodia. Thus Thailand's national movement for founding a Greater Thailand, led by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, has made a giant stride forward toward realization.

The slogan of the greater Thai racial movement is "Muang Thai, Kong Thai" which means "The Land of the Free and the State of Freedom." It adequately describes the nature of the movement.

Ten years have elapsed since the constitutional form of Government was introduced by the revolution of 1932, during which time Thailand has shown marked progress in all lines of activities.

In succession to Phya Bahol, the first Premier following the revolution, Luang Pibul Songgram assumed the Premiership in addition to the posts of Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior.

On July 28, 1941, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram became the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force of Thailand thus controlling the entire military affairs of the country.

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram's policy for establishing a Greater Thailand is based upon the principle of cooperation with Japan. The Thai's could say: "Thailand today is identical with Japan at the time of the Meiji Restoration."

Thai military authorities, who shoulder the defense of their fatherland, and Thai youths, who shoulder the future destiny of their homeland—they have much in common with those Japanese of the Meiji Restoration in their burning patriotism and indefatigable spirit.

"See Japan!" and "Learn from Japan"! There are the popular words among the people in the Land of the Free today.

Many of the leaders of the Thai Navy have studied in the Island Empire. The majority of the vessels of the Thai Fleet engaged in guarding the coasts of Thailand were constructed in Japanese dockyards. They include the Ayuthia and Thonbri, 2,600-ton sister gun-boats, and many submarines, and mine-sweepers.

Thai Navy men have been sent frequently to Japan in order to receive Japanese naval training. The same is true of the Japanese railway technique. Locomotives and coaches made at the Kawasaki Rolling Stock Co., Nippon Rolling Stock Co., Hitachi Works, and other firms are now running along Thai railways.

Technicians and skilled workers from Japan have been invited to Thailand for constructing many railway stations, railway bridges and piers.

Many Thai students are studying and are coming to study in Japan. Not only those who study law, economics, medical science, technology, science, and other cultural phases of activities but also those studying military and naval science are increasing in number.

Imitating the R.A.F. of Britain, Thailand is also calling its air force the Royal Air Force. But according to a recent youthful officers to Japan in order to study aeronautical technique, as well as the spirit of Yamato-Damashii.

It will not be long before the air heroes of Thailand will master the secrets of long-range bombings across the seas and to the interior of the continents.

Thus the friendly relations between Thailand and Japan are progressing in all phases of activities—politically, economically, militarily, and culturally as well as in various national activities.

Despite all sorts of interferences and malignant maneuvers by third Powers, both Japan and Thailand, united firmly by the bond of everlasting amity, will continue to progress along a common path toward the establishment of a New Order in the world.

SENDING OF U.S. TROOPS TO EUROPE NOT DEFINITE

Wilhelmstrasse Believes Roosevelt Responsible for Publication of Plan

Transocean

BERLIN, December 6.—The Wilhelmstrasse yesterday left it open whether they regarded the publication by the United States press of a plan for the dispatch of 5,000,000 United States soldiers to Europe as an actual indiscretion or as a propaganda maneuver which President Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself staged.

It was pointed out that the President's Secretary, Stephen Early, declared that he himself did not know anything about such a plan but in saying this he excluded the President by stating that he, Early, had not yet asked the President on this score.

Wilhelmstrasse circles declared it is possible that President Roosevelt himself was interested in the publication of this doubtlessly fantastic plan.

With regard to the plan itself, it was remarked in Berlin that the entire shipping world would be insufficient for transporting the soldiers only, let alone the war material they need.

It was ironically added that if the publication was actually due to indiscretion, Germany could calmly look forward to the effectuation of this plan—since the plan itself foresees not only the collapse of the Soviet Union but also of the British Empire in the meantime, namely, in 1942.

CREATION OF REPUBLIC FOR S. AFRICA MOVED

New People's Leader Replacing Pro-British Chief Makes Proposal

Transocean

LISBON, December 4.—Creation of an independent Republic of the Union of South Africa—which means automatic separation from the British Empire—was proposed by the new leader of the African People's Party, N. C. Havenga and unanimously adopted by the Orange Free State section of the party during its convention at Bloemfontein today, according to advices reaching the Portuguese capital.

Mr. Havenga succeeds General James Barry M. Hertzog to the leadership of the People's Party.

General Hertzog, the veteran adversary of British rule in South Africa, had been awarded the title of honorary leader.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort

The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.

YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R.
at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.

Head Office: DAIREN

Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, Paris.

Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

The 1941-42 Edition
of The
Chronicle Directory
7⅛" X 11⅛" in cloth binding
PRICE: ¥15.00 a copy
Postage extra

The New Edition has been completely revised and a large section of Japanese concerns has been added. The New Edition contains names and addresses of practically all the trading and manufacturing establishments of good standing and of importance.

Place your order today.

Published by
The Japan Times, Ltd. Kansai Branch
65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Kobe

Obtainable at
The Japan Times, Ltd.
& Branches
and
Leading Bookstores

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Views and Reviews

'Hagakure' and 'Mein Kampf'

Japan has a "Mein Kampf" of its own. It is the "Hagakure," or the "Analects Spoken in Retirement." The Communist Declaration of Karl Marx was most widely read during the latter half of the nineteenth century. H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" was the best seller early in the present century. About 3,000,000 copies are said to have been sold. Hitler's "Mein Kampf" thus far has been sold more than 6,000,000 copies. Surely, this book is lording it over the world's reading public.

The Hagakure is called the Analects of Hizen. Until the Meiji Restoration, this book was prohibited from being taken out of Hizen Province in North Kyushu, ruled by Lord Nebeshima. It was respected as a secret book and few outside the Saga clan neither knew nor read it. The book, however, has seen now the light of the day in dazzling popularity. How comes it that the book gained far-reaching publicity more than 200 years after it was written in an out-of-the-way feudal clan of Japan?

The Hagakure was a verbal statement of Tsunetomo Yamamoto, retainer of the Saga clan in Hizen. Mitsumochi Nabeshima, fourth feudal lord of Saga, died in the 13th year of Genroku, 1700. Out of extreme sorrow over the death of his lord, Yamamoto attempted to follow him in self-immolation, but was prohibited from so doing by a clan law. He then became a Buddhist priest, shaved his hair and lived in retirement in a cottage in a suburb of Saga, devoting the rest of his life to chanting of sutras for "May the soul of my lord rest in peace."

One of Yamamoto's former henchmen Tashiro by name, often came to visit Yamamoto in seclusion to listen to his teachings. Collecting fragmentary notes he took of the teachings, Tashiro later compiled them into a book entitled "Hagakure" literally "Behind the Leaves." Tashiro began readjusting his copies on March 15, the seventh year of Hoei, 1710, and finished the work on September 10, the first year of Kyobo, 1716, taking seven years of assiduous task. It consists of 11 volumes. The book contains loose leaves from the notes of teachings, sayings and doings of the lords of Nabeshima, serving the clan through courage and bravery and other subjects.

Knowledge Sought Widely

The Tokugawa Period attained the zenith of material civilization and culture during a period intervening the Genwa, Kan-ei, Shoho, Keian and ensuing eras, while the author of this book was alive. Thirst after knowledge was keen among people. Many scholars, some upholding philosophic theories of China and others emphasizing the essence of Shinto learning, were absorbed in controversy, attacking one another. "Military science" also was in vogue, though it was nothing significant in substance as compared with modern technicalities.

The influence of the knightly class was rapidly sinking during the Genroku Era, while the commercial class of Yedo began to assert itself. Feudal daimyos and direct retainers of the Tokugawa Shogun were landlords, while merchants of Yedo, then, were situated in a position likened to present day businessmen and capitalists. When the commercial class rose in influence, many merchants lived in luxury out of their dissatisfaction with lack of power to participate in politics. Material amusement engulfed the majority of Yedoites. They led a life in which they knew today, knowing no tomorrow. They knew how to enjoy life, but did not know how to go through the ordeals of life. They lost their sense of shame, while money became almighty.

By this time, however, centralization of power by the Tokugawa Shogunate was firmly consolidated, while decentralization was losing momentum steadily among feudal clans. During the time of warring barons, Japanese had no idea of serving Japan as a whole, but were affected by an idea of serving their clans, in particular. Feeling common to all feudal clans started to be possessed by people during the Genroku Era. Feudal lords staying in Yedo by turns in the Shogun's service, which was a very successful policy of the Shogunate to consolidate its centralization policy, was effective enough to eliminate in a large percentage attachment to provinces from the mind of feudal daimyos and their retainers. This was welcome to the Shogunate, but provincial culture and tradition were waning.

Preponderance of learning, epicurianism and realistic principle thus marked the Genroku Era. Men were gradually losing their provincial feeling. It was at this time that the Hagakure was compiled for the clansman of Saga. The book emphasized that men should be respected more than learning, that spirit be given prominence over mind, that ethical morals be upheld while epicurianism be eliminated and that priority to the public in precedence to private interest be practised. The Hagakure, in a nutshell, was a book championing petty nationalism for the Saga clan and Lord Nabeshima.

Thirty years of the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II were marked by flourishing militarism. On the other hand, however, science and art also attained their high-water mark with the result that decadence of national prestige was in profuse evidence at the expense of internationalism. Assertions of German capitalists in social position and epicurianism to which German people were addicted also stood in the way of nationalism. The situation then prevailing was very much likened to that during the Genroku Era.

German Nationalism at Ebb

Whether the Germans are a nationalistic or internationalistic nation is outside the province of my discussion here. It is a fact, however, that before the outbreak of World War 1 there were many Germans who were of an internationalistic turn of mind and that naturally German nationalism was at a low ebb. The influence of industrialists superseded that of the military and bureaucrats. Men prostrated before Mammon. On the other hand, however, Germany's economic development was really spectacular. Science there also made equal stride.

Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was born against this chaos. It ran in the face of the prevailing tendency then. Both the "Mein Kampf" and "Hagakure" are books of resistance and repugnance against the prevailing state of affairs. The former stresses nationalism and the latter petty nationalism. The Mein Kampf explains that men should not be adhesive to life and the Hagakure emphasizes that death should not be feared. The two eliminate the idea that science is everything. One rejects scheme and plot and advocates the need of discretion and the other coincidentally explains the same thing. The "Mein Kampf" and "Hagakure" are different in manifestation, but are the same in substance.

The "Hagakure" is Japan's "Mein Kampf" and the "Mein Kampf" is Germany's "Hagakure." This opinion may sound queer to those who read this article, but, if anyone reads the two books together closely, he will discover that my opinion is not random at all.

Each nation has a pride of its own. According to the "Mein Kampf," the German race is the essence of humanity and the Germans are the quintessence of the German race. "Mein Kampf" is based on the Germany First principle and the "Hagakure" on the Nabeshima First principle. The Nabeshima First principle is petty nationalism of Saga clan. It says in part: "Saga Clan will not fall below the fifth of the list of all feudal clans in Japan. It may occupy the first or second rank on the list." The author of the "Hagakure" also was indignant at a tendency of which many retainers of Saga clan were affected by learning and military science of the Yedo derivation, thereby forgetting the Nabeshima First principle.

The "Mein Kampf" says even the dirtiest method will be the most beautiful one, should it be for the cause of the country. The "Hagakure" says one should not hesitate to go to hell or to be punished by God for acts for the interest of the Saga clan. Nationalism in the nudest form is manifested in the two books.

(Shichiro Okuni in December issue of Kaizo Magazine)

(To Be Concluded)

His Majesty Opens 78th Diet Session; War Report Made

(Continued From Page 1)

tan training of the Japanese officers and men and on the other, manifest the exalted spirit of the Japanese race.

But above all, in order that these victories may serve as a cornerstone to the realization of the ideal, the crystallization of the determination and will of the 100,000,000 people into an indissoluble unity is absolutely indispensable. To attain this solidarity and the willingness to do one's part, there must be present spirit of sacrifice and a will to go through fire and water. At this point, the actions and words of the leaders of the nation are of the utmost importance.

The immediate passage of the bills presented to the Diet, including the appropriations and measures necessary for the prosecution of the war, which must be considered as fitting and proper give one a glimpse of the war structure.

The Imperial Diet cannot be said to have fulfilled its duties by merely giving its assent to all the measures of the Government. It must go one step further and seek to merge its will with that of the Government and in that way strengthen national solidarity and secondly bolster that determination to destroy the Americans and the British who have been trampling on the feet of the races in East Asia.

During the last 77th session of the Diet, the necessity of having both chambers of the Diet feel that it is a war Diet in view of the unforeseen world developments was pointed out. However, during that brief period of 5 days, there were repeated outrageous incidents by certain members of the legislators.

The war has already begun. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the members of the present Diet will bear in their minds the influence their actions will have on the accomplishment of the mission and that this Diet is the first since the unprecedented War of Greater East Asia.

STAHMER STOPS HERE EN ROUTE TO NANKING

Newly Appointed Ambassador Expresses Firm Resolve to Cooperate

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, newly appointed German Ambassador to Nanking, arrived here Monday in a cold drizzling rain en route to Nanking. It is recalled that Dr. Stahmer was instrumental in the signing of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27 last year. This is his third visit to Japan.

Interviewed by Domei in the lobby of the German Embassy, Dr. Stahmer sitting deep in a sofa in great good humor voiced his resolve to cooperate with the Nanking Government along the line of joint defense against Comintern.

"It is my pleasure and honor to act as Ambassador to Nanking," said Dr. Stahmer. Referring to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he said there is no room for doubt that Japan will emerge victorious. He also said that he feels full confidence in victory prevailing for this country.

Dr. Stahmer described the general attitude of South American nations as "being on the fence," asserting that they could not take a definite pro-American attitude because the Axis victory is promised.

AXIS UNION PLACES U.S. IN RIGHT PLACE

Strategy of America and Britain Blasted—Tremendous Prospects for 'Have-Nots'

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 14.—The political partnership of the great Powers united in the Three Power Pact has become a comradeship in arms. The speeches in which the Fuehrer and Il Duce proclaimed this event speak for themselves. Their decisions open up tremendous prospects for the have-not peoples who are now fighting shoulder to shoulder for their place in the sun. The German-Italian-Japanese front represents a maximum of military strength unprecedented in the history of the world. The "Daily Telegraph" is quite right when it states that this war represents one unbroken unity. Whatever happens in Hawaii or off Singapore is also of advantage to the Axis. On the other hand, it is just as right to say that every success gained by the naval and land forces of Germany and Italy in Europe and on the Atlantic strengthens the Japanese front in East Asia.

The whole strategy of the other side is now imperilled. For the military combination of the Powers signatory to the Three Power Pact has become effective at a moment which is favorable to them and not to their opponents. The war on the two fronts is being waged against America and Great Britain. The very situation has arisen which the admiralties and the generals of England and America had feared for years and against the provocation of which they had warned their governments in vain. A few days of fighting in the Pacific have been sufficient to show to what extent the power policy of the British and Americans was based upon wrong assumptions. For years, Great Britain had adopted an attitude toward the Axis in Europe and Asia, founded upon conditions which already belonged to the past. This had been the possession of as strong a navy as the two next strongest fleets in the world combined. This principle could no longer be upheld even in the world war.

British Navy Insufficient

At that time already British maritime power was able to maintain its position against the central European Powers only by reason of the support it received from the allied Japanese, French, Italian and American fleets.

In this war, it is true that Germany at the outset of the war had a weaker navy than during the last but, on the other hand, Great Britain was faced by a new opponent in the Mediterranean, the Italian fleet. After a short time the French fleet ceased to be an ally. Since then the development of naval warfare in particular has shown that the Royal Navy can no longer cope with its double task of ruling the Mediterranean and, at the same time, of ensuring the food supplies of the British Isles.

The British themselves admit that transports to Egypt and the Near East take the long route round the Cape of Good Hope. The losses of the British Navy are, however, so severe that more and more American shipyards have to be used in order to carry out the repairs. The despatch of a British battle squadron to East Asia was not, therefore, symbolic of genuine military strength, and the consequence of an excess of power in Europe, but at most a boastful display of military strength. The object was to carry out a political demonstration by a huge military bluff—its end is compared even in Great Britain with that of another piece of military boastfulness, another military bluff, another political demonstration: Dunkirk. By making a pretense of strength the British Government has unleashed the hounds of war in the Pacific. Four days of war have sufficed to expose this pretense to the whole world.

The agreement of Berlin set an end to this illusion once and for all. For while years are still required for the completion of President Roosevelt's two-ocean navy, both the Pacific and the Atlantic have become equally fatal zones for the Americans. The Japanese, German and Italian navies as well as the air forces of those three countries will now see to it, that America really adheres to the Monroe Doctrine, in a different manner, however, from that which President Roosevelt had imagined.

U.S. Position Weakened

During the first days of the conflict America's position in the Pacific has been fatally weakened. Four years before the ships of the two-ocean navy will plough the seas, the major part of the American Pacific fleet has been sent to the bottom of the ocean and thus even the one-ocean standard of America has been rendered doubtful. It may be assumed that the advancing of the frontiers of the Western Hemisphere is over for the time being. The frontiers of the United States now once more are there where they always were, that is to say, on the coasts of the American continent and not on the edge of East Asia or Europe.

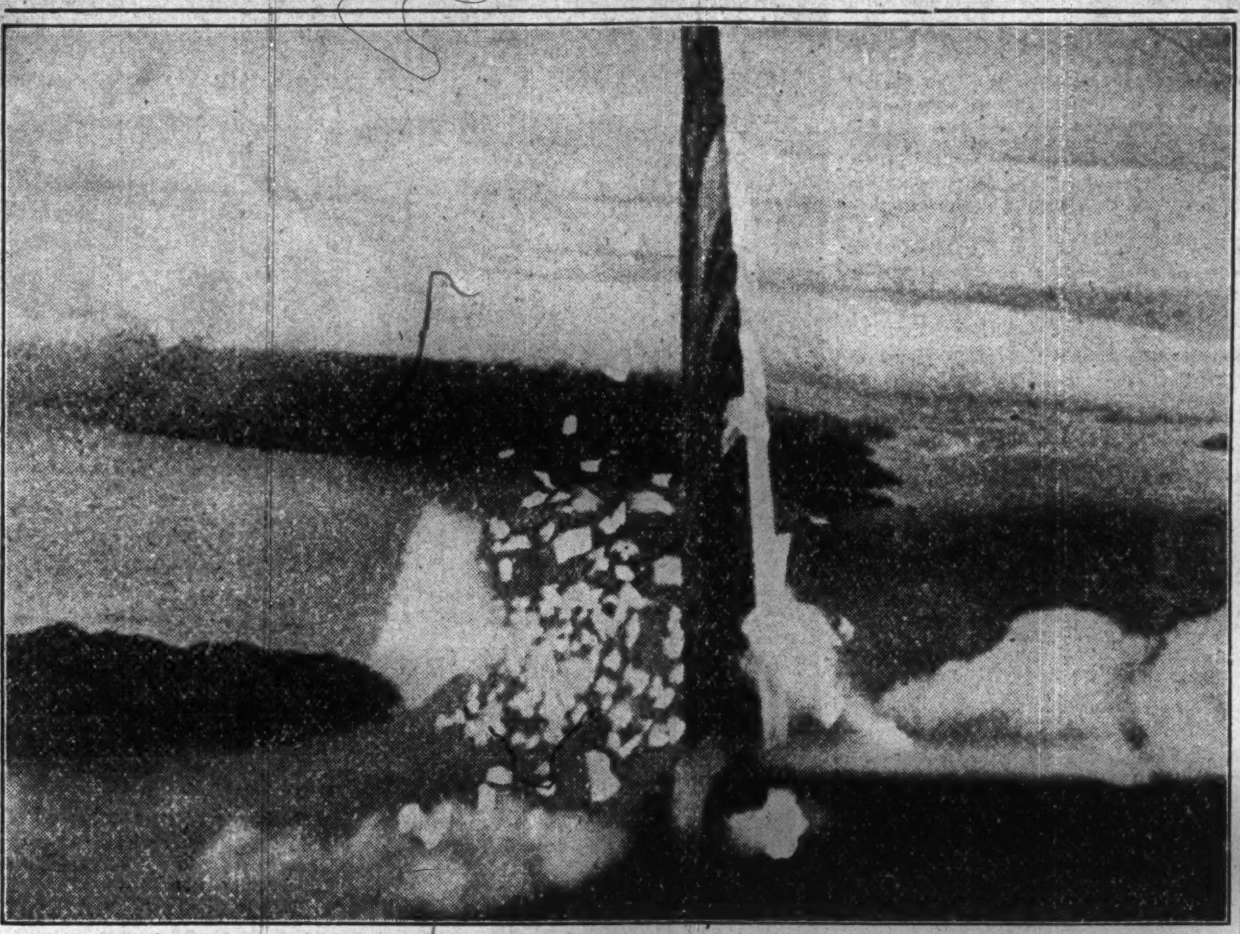
The Three Power Pact was conceived in the first place as a political instrument of defense against the pressure exerted by the rich countries upon the have-nots. It would never have to be concluded if the British and Americans had respected the demands of Germany, Italy, and Japan for a vital space. Only stupidity and madness, however, could incite the leaders of the democracies to throw the just demands of all these three States to the winds and continually to insult every one of those countries.

40 Japanese in Hongkong

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—Seiki Yano, Consul-General and 39 other Japanese including 20 staff members of the Japanese Consulate-General still remain in Hongkong, amidst a shower of bombs, firmly believing in Japan's reduction of the British Crown Colony in the near future, it was disclosed here today.

To Awaken East Asian Consciousness



Japanese planes flying over enemy terrain do not always drop death-dealing bombs, as is evident in this photo taken by a member of the Japanese Air Force. The mass of white seen floating around the plane rudder are leaflets informing the innocent inhabitants of Hongkong of Japan's true mission in carrying on the Greater East Asia War and urging them to open their eyes to reality as well as to cooperate in exterminating Anglo-Saxon domination from this part of the world forever.

True Confessions of a Cigaret Smoker— How He Overcame Addiction to Filthy Weed

The scene is deeply etched. It was a lazy Florida afternoon; on my studio floor snored my terriers, the Four Barx Brothers. All in an instant I whisked away a lighted cigarette and said aloud: "No; I've stopped smoking." Here was the culmination of many years' resolutions, each too weak to stand by itself, but all forming a basis for Cooper's Last Stand. Now I must either lick the foe or admit to being a weakling and a sucker.

Suddenly I was terrified—a sniveling sacrifice on the altar of resolution. It was the kind of afternoon for a fellow to lean back from his typewriter, forget his work for a moment and light a cig—But I had sworn off.

My smoking had gotten a bit thick. For more than 40 years I had sucked up nicotine like a filling station sponge. Even at night I awakened many times and grabbed for a cigarette. And now I stood quivering with the knowledge of what I was in for. I didn't even have any help; my wife was out shopping. I was alone—

Alone! I laughed. No need to tell anyone what I had done. No need for braggadocio, or alibis in case I couldn't stick it out. If I failed, there would be no shame. Nobody could kid me into weakening, because nobody knew.

Suddenly everything was swell. Deliberately I put some cigarettes in my pocket; that afternoon I fingered them a hundred times. At last, I laid them aside. I had lived for eight hours without smoking. Why shouldn't I be able to live eight hours more? I refused to touch my cigarette box when I went to bed. Someway I managed to sleep, only to awaken with a horror hanging over me—of something terrible I'd done—

Then I heard the clock strike four. I'd been asleep for six straight hours, something unheard of for years! My terror passed; now I really laughed. Snapping on the light, I opened the box and streamed cigarettes through my fingers, exulting over them. "I've got you licked!" I gloated. "If I can stay away from you this long, I can stay away forever."

Here the story chops short. On that November day when the Big Excitement happened I was 20 pounds underweight. I had no taste for food. I had smoker's throat, a bronchial cough, smoker's nerves, sinus, and spine—about as rigid as a rubber band. The fingers of both hands were stained a deep walnut. I was ashamed to open my mouth because of the thick nicotine incrustations on my teeth, to say nothing of the brown fur on my tongue. I was a one-man furnace.

A single month brought about a great change. My smoker's pulse which often had pounded along at 120, dropped back to a pleasant 72. I could really taste and enjoy food for the first time in ten years. The smoker's throat, cough, and sinus inflammation were gone. Today if I don't sleep eight hours at a stretch, I complain about it. The only scar remaining is the wish that I'd done all this 25 years ago.

I had attempted it often enough, but without the proper philosophy. Usually I told everyone that I was going to try to stop smoking. Or I began the "tapering-off" technique, and all that self-delusion bilge. In a few days, I was smoking like a fire engine again. How anyone afflicted with acute nervous nicotinitis can cut down on his intake is something I've never learned. On the contrary, everybody who has studied the problem of smoking avers that there is only one way to decrease the intake—and that is to stop altogether. J. C. Furnas recently made an exhaustive canvass of smokers; his principal finding was that you'll either cut smoking off short and take it on the chin, or you won't cut it out at all!

From 45 of my acquaintances who have sworn off, I have discovered some rather surprising things. Those who experienced the least difficulty in quitting were those who did least talking about it. As one friend put it:

"If you're going to build bridges back to smoking even before you quit, then quitting is just a pretense. You're going to lay off for a while, go through hell and high water, start smoking a little on the sly, then get back hard as ever, meanwhile lying your head off about how you really found out it was better for you to cut down gradually."

One cigarette is just as dangerous to an ex-smoker as one drink is to a reformed drunkard. Actually, excessive smoking is just a form of drunkenness. If I had a boy whom I was trying to guide, I'd tell him to take the liquor route rather than the tobacco road. Your doctor can scare you into quitting drink. But most doctors will only say about smoking: "Well, maybe you'd better cut down."

Yet there exists no doubt about the benefits to be derived from cutting out tobacco. Of my friends who have stopped nibbling at nicotine, all but two or three are feeling far more fit. Headaches have vanished, sinus troubles decreased. In some instances, sight has been enhanced; others mention a keener sense of smell, even of hearing. With many, there has been a lessening of indigestion and biliousness, and a greater resistance against colds or flu. Smoker's throat and cough have disappeared. While some have gained weight, most have not gained in size. Since I stopped smoking, I have gained 20 pounds, and can drool easily at the thought of oysters, a sirloin steak, baked potato, and ice cream. Yet I still wear the same size clothes and my 32 waistline is exactly the same.

This is probably due to an increased desire for activity. A person feels better, and goes in for more exercise. The type of flesh which one puts on by abstinence from smoking seems entirely different from the inner-tube variety which attaches itself to the midriff as a result of indolence.

There is a common belief that a drink isn't much good without a smoke to accompany it. Therefore, one big hurdle is the social hazard when everyone is standing around with cocktails in hand. You think you're not going to be able to take that. But it can be done. Merely say what you've always said when you haven't felt like smoking: "No, thanks." The offering of cigarettes is merely a mechanical social gesture. It is amazing how few persons notice that you aren't in the huffing and puffing class. One rule need be observed here: always carry matches. Oddly enough, the more cigarettes you light for others the fewer times you will be asked to smoke.

Heavy smokers become accustomed to irritation of the throat and some sort of taste in the mouth, and my friends agree that this is the big thing to beat in staying away from tobacco. In times of stress, I sucked on a menthol cough-drop or mint. Others have used hard candies. But stay away from soft candies; you'll eat the whole box before you realize it.

The person who stops smoking must inure himself to the knowledge that every old association will bring a recurring desire. Once this is understood, however, it is just another apple in the bag. The desire can be squelched by a compensatory amount of reasoning which makes the craving ridiculous. This phase grows weaker the more you laugh about what a nuisance smoking used to be. Soon the thought of smoking seldom enters your mind.

One association will not bother you: the smell of cigarette smoke. Indeed it has the opposite effect; the longer one stays away from tobacco, the more obnoxious it becomes. The exhalation from another's cigarette stinks like a dead cat, and revives no memories except unhappy ones of headache, hacking coughs, a half-dead feeling, and hours in which one sits cussing himself for being able to do nothing but suck on a tube of tobacco.

Always remember this: no one ever died or went crazy from lack of tobacco. The worst that can happen to you is annoyance, for which you are repaid by better wind and pulse, and a mouth which doesn't taste like glue.

The strange thing about all this is that practically no one looks upon tobacco as a vile evil. Some of my friends do feel, however, that the public has been high-pressured into smoking more than is good for it, and that there are indications of a back-fire. No matter what the radio programs say, cigarettes just don't soothe nerves or win 100-yard dashes.

To those who desire to stop smoking because of a belief that the habit is harmful, I recommend listening to the cigarette hours on the radio. Here is a cigarette that tells you that it contains no waste material, dust, or other terrible things that rival manufacturers put into their product. Another boasts that its tobaccos are less harmful on the throat. A third promises that it will cure that annoying cigarette cough. After all you can't accuse your competitor of every crime in the calendar without being suspected yourself.

To stop smoking is a real job, but it is not as sacrificial as one likes to pretend. I wish I could assume gigantic stature and stand, Napoleon-like, with a hand in my vest, while I relate terrible experiences. But I can only say that, like any other abrupt change, quitting smoking is serious, but not crucial. One must employ every possible element of one's sense of humor, whip up all the pride that ever existed —and use common sense. After all, why fuss and worry about something that enables you to wake up rested in the morning, restores your mental clarity, and adds years to your life by decreasing your chance of physical breakdown?

An overwhelming desire for a cigarette is possibly sweeping over you right now. But why should a puny piece of paper with some tobacco inside it be allowed to push you around?

Italian Newspapers Publish Photographs Of British Prisoners

Transocean

ROME, December 4.—Italian newspapers published selected photographs of the approximately 10,000 British war prisoners captured in the Marmarica Desert recently. These pictures brought home to the Italian public this morning the extraordinary motley of nationalities and races of which the British Army in North Africa is composed. Among the prisoners are Indians, negroes, maoris, besides, whites from all the parts of the British Empire. The prisoners' headgear includes steel helmets, tropical helmets, and turbans.

THAI-JAPAN ACCORD VIEWED IMMOVABLE

Isolation Seen Dangerous by Thai Premier—Joins Japan Against U.S. and Britain

Before Japan declared war on Britain and America, the democracies were undeniably threatening Bangkok to sever connections with Tokyo, but Premier Pibul Songgram remained calm, pointing out that Japan-Thai relations were based on the mutual assistance understanding as enumerated in the protocol signed between the two nations as a corollary to the Thai-French peace pact outlining the settlement of Indo-China territorial adjustment. Despite this clear enunciation of policy, the the Anglo-American authorities began to quicken the tempo of war preparations against both Japan and Thailand. While Tokyo urged the Washington Government to appreciate its good faith in regard to the imperative necessity of creating bloc harmony in Eastern Asia, the Chief Executive of the Thai Administration declared that there were two groups of nations today in the world—one engaged in mutual destruction by force of arms and the other striving to escape from danger. Simultaneously Bangkok leaders asserted that Thailand belonged to the latter category. There official feelers disclosed that in case of a showdown in the Pacific, Bangkok would fulfil its obligations to Japan in accordance with the provisions of the joint protocol.

The upsurgence of bloc consciousness in diverse parts of the world has conclusively proven that countries possessing limited military potentialities must form alliance with a powerful neighbor nation to retain their rights of self-existence. Consequently, Tokyo, Hsinking and Nanking have formed a lebensraum arch to liquidate the long-standing supremacy of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia Viewing this new trend of situation, the Pibul Songgram Government came to the conclusion that it would be fatal to remain isolated and hence it showed unsophisticated willingness to accept the leadership of Japan as the only stabilizing Power in East Asia.

Asian Unity Shown

With the declaration of the Pacific war, it granted facilities to Japan to conduct military operations against the British forces, while Tokyo guaranteed its sovereignty and independence. This line-up between the two Eastern countries is not only epochal, but of far-reaching importance because it reveals that Asiatic nations have now started to combine among themselves to uproot the accumulated unjust exploitations of Britain and America.

It is evident that the current Japan-Thai alliance has been installed on an unshakable foundation, especially in view of the fact that the national policies of the two nations are indentical. On their glorious resistance capacity hangs the fate of entire Asia. Japan's refusal to submit to the pressure of Anglo-American cordon sanitaire has not been motivated by any imperialist designs, but from the painful necessity of securing the liberty of economic co-existence in its legitimate sphere of influence. Thailand being placed in the same choked position, has aligned itself with Tokyo to better its prospect and the destiny of Southeastern Asia. It is not fighting any war of aggression, but a battle for unfettered statehood. Its policy has now become co-existence and common front against the white domination in Eastern Asia. It will march with Japan offering brave resistance to the invaders, and its Government is acting in unison with the immutable co-prosperity policy of Japan.

Simultaneously with the commencement of the war in the far-flung regions of the Pacific, a new agreement was signed between Tokyo and Bangkok concerning mutual cooperation and Japanese forces were welcomed into Thai soil to cope with the grave situation confronting Eastern Asia. This act on the part of Premier Pibul Songgram was prompted by the earnest aspiration to see the end of democratic machinations which have been disturbing the tranquility of the the East Asia for a long time. Since the fundamental war object of Japan is the equitable insurance of its self-existence and self-defense on a basis of friendship and reciprocity, Thailand cannot but support Japan to lend its might for the emancipation of Southeastern Asia. In order to make explicit that it has no territorial or imperialist ambition, Japan has reaffirmed to respect Thai independence and protect its sovereignty from the inimical schemings of Britain and the United States.

This understanding has not been arrived at just because the hostilities have broken out in this part of the world. As far back as July 1940 the two nations concluded an amity pact paving the way for speedy mutual collaboration which assumed a concrete shape with the signing of the protocol stipulating mutual reliance.

British Invade Thailand

Since Britain, regardless of its treaty of non-aggression, has violated its agreement with Bangkok on the plea of the existence of a state of war in East Asia, Japan and Thailand have reached an accord setting forth a well-knit defensive and offensive alliance to oppose the incursions of Anglo-American militarism. If England argues that it was compelled to move into Thai territory because of Japanese reinforcement, it has to be noted that Japan and Thailand have contracted treaty relations to work united as one and that Thai forces opened assaults only when British troops from Malaya and Burma violated the nation's territorial sovereignty. In the case of Japan, Thailand offered the passage of Japanese troops to forestall military movements of British commands in Malaya and Burma and assented to the development of additional Japanese effectives to maintain peace and order in the country, particularly when military operations are going on. As no such official contracts exist between Thailand and Britain, it has to be said that the latter started its invasion of the former's domain impelled by a pre-arranged military plan.

At the present moment furious fighting is continuing from Hawaii to the jungles of Malaya and Japan is busy erecting mileposts of a metamorphosed order in the Greater Far East. Thailand also is staking its national existence to effectively contribute its share to the rapid fermentation of co-existence in the entire region of Southeastern Asia. Thailand having become an indivisible unit of new East Asia line-up is not remotely inclined to witness the slightest slackening in its liberation war aimed at the stabilization of harmonious living without interference from the divide et impera policy of Britain and the United States.

Giffard Made General

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Appointment to rank of General of Lieutenant-General Sir George Giffard, general officer commanding British forces in West Africa, was gazetted yesterday in London, it is reported here from the British capital today.

Alphonso's Physician Dies

Transocean

VICHY, December 4.—The death of Professor Dr. E. Moure the Court physician to the late King Alfonso XIII of Spain, was reported from Cannes today. Dr. Moure was an honorary professor of Bordeaux University and the commander of the Legion of Honor.

Distinction

Combined with the Highest Standard in Job Printing

The best possible printing is assured through the maintenance of the highest standard of job printing and the most modern printing equipment. No matter how small, all orders are handled competently and with prompt careful attention.

Phone or write today

The Japan Times Press

No. 22, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku,
TOKYO

Tel.: 57-3261, 5391
Furikae: 69762 Tokyo